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VOL. 19 — VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1894 — No. 59

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Silverware, Jewelry, Diamonds,
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IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

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Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

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Will be given you to obtain some Special Bargains in
CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, MATS, ETC.,
During our SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE.
NOTE—We are clearing out some of our last year's Stock at very low prices and offer you excellent value for your money.
Call early after you read this "ad." and select your Carpets, etc., for the Spring.

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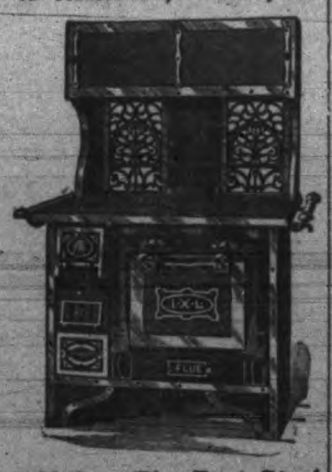

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For that Bad Cough of yours
Allen's Lung Balsam
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good machinist. Apply No. 25 St. Louis street. mar5-2t

FOUND—A pocketbook; owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply 35 Johnson St. mar5-1t

TO LET—A store at tram switch, 27 Government street; rent, $25 per month. Inquire at 29 Government street. mar5-1w

DO YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange Books? Then go to Sampson's Book Exchange, 97 Douglas St. Novels sold at half price. mar5-1t

FOR SALE—One grade Jersey Cow and Calf, also one Jersey Bull. Apply to J. E. Williams, Victoria West Park. mar5-3t

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for married couple. Address J., Times office. mar5-2t

THE REGULAR MEETING of the Single Tax Club is postponed until the 13th inst. on account of public meeting in City Hall to-morrow night. mar4-1t

ON CONSIGNMENT—Fine Seed and Cooking Potatoes, Hay, Grain and Mill Feed, Thoroughbred Jersey Bull and Cow; Poultry and Eggs for setting. Hartman & Co., Commission Merchants, 10-11 City Market. mar5-1t

FOR THE NORTH
The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on
Saturday, March 10th,
At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
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—BY USING—
THE H. & K.
Self Cleansing
Plate Polishing Powder
NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.
For sale at—
SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

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AUCTION
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 11 a.m.
on account of whom it may concern
The Am. Barkentine "Wrestler."
I am instructed to sell at Turner, Beeton & Company's Wharf, Victoria, B. C., the barkentine "Wrestler," 447 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, as she lies ashore in Esquimalt Harbor. She carries over 600,000 feet of lumber, also two boats, anchors and chains, two suits of sails, canvas, donkey engine, 7 and 9 inch hawsers, steel cable, stores, provisions, &c., &.
For further particulars apply to
G. BYRNES,
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General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	March 17
Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Dominion Line, Labrador	March 10
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	March 14
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 28

From New York.

American Line, Chester	March 10
American Line, Berlin	March 21
Cunard Line, Campania	March 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	March 17
White Star Line, Majestic	March 21
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	March 10
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	March 13
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	March 17
Thingvalla Line, Hekla	March 10
Thingvalla Line, Thingvalla	March 24

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

NOTICE.
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

Erroneous Charts.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5.—In the naval inquiry into the loss of the Kearsage to-day, Commander Phillsbury testified that in December last the hydrographic office had issued a new chart of the Caribean sea, and that the old charts up to December last were erroneous.

A Royal Engagement.

Vienna, March 5.—It is announced that Prince Charles (Don Carlos), pretender to the throne of Spain, is shortly to marry Princess Marie of Rohan.

EASTERN CANADA.

Fatal Accident to Miners at the Bruce Mines.

THREE WORKMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

Comte de Villeneuve Gets Himself Into Prison,

Charged With Forgery by Madame la Comtesse—A Busy Day for the Bankers—Heavy Settlements Made—Swett, of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Gets a Splendid Appointment.

Bruce Mines, Ont., March 5.—An accident occurred at the Ophir gold mine, 13 mines north of this place, about noon to-day, by which three miners lost their lives and three others received slight scalp wounds, owing to masses of rock caving in on top of them. The names of those killed are: Frank Percy, of Bruce Mines, married, leaves wife and three small children; Jas. Heath, of Ophir Mine, single; Anthony Savage, a young Englishman. Dr. McCourt, a coroner, is expected to arrive from Thessalon this evening, and will hold an inquest on the bodies.

Quebec, March 5.—The Comte de Villeneuve who has been living in Montreal of late, now occupies a cell in the jail here. He was arrested in Montreal on Saturday by Detective Patry on a warrant issued by Judge Chauveau. The titled Frenchman is charged by his wife, the Comtesse de Villeneuve, with forging her name to cheques and notes to the amout of $6,000. The crime was committed before he took his departure from France.

Montreal, March 5.—This was a busy day with the banks. It was one of the biggest settling days of the year. Quite a lot of paper fell due. Several of the large wholesale houses had over $50,000 each coming to them. Payments according to the bankers, were not altogether satisfactory in the country. They were slow, but the various reports received showed that general business was in a satisfactory state, and that signs of improvement were visible.

Montreal, March 5.—Mr. Huddart, the chief promoter of the Canadian-Australian line, who has been through most of the cities and towns of the country, working up interest in the scheme among commercial bodies, was in town to-day. He leaves for England to-morrow, from whence he will proceed to Australia.

Mr. Swett, manager of the Windsor hotel here, has accepted the managership of the New Brunswick hotel in New York. This is a splendid position, which none but a first class man could fill, and speaks highly for the opinion entertained by New Yorkers of Mr. Swett's ability.

Emphatically Identified.

Little Rock, Ark., March 5.—The negro who attacked Miss Jennie Shipman in Drew County, was placed on trial last week and Miss Shipman was asked to identify the prisoner. As she did so, she drew a hatchet from under her jacket and with the words "That's the rascal," struck the prisoner. She was fined for contempt of court. The negro was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Seized for Safety.

Cincinnati, March 5.—The act of Chief of Police Deitch in seizing 400 stand of arms belonging to the cadets in the Woodward and Hughes high schools, may result in serious developments. Many insist that he also seized several thousand stand of arms held by Roman Catholic and other societies in this city. The chief's excuse for taking the cadets' arms is that they were not sufficiently protected, and that any mob might have seized them. Those urging the seizure of the church societies' arms say the same reason exists for taking possession of them.

Died of Hiccough.

New York, March 5.—John Hamilton, of 166 Willloughby ave., Brooklyn, died of exhaustion to-day, superinduced by hiccough. The physicians were unable to check the paroxysms.

Southern Miners' Trouble.

Charleston, N. C., March 5.—Affairs at Eagle and Montgomery are growing more complicated, though there has been no fresh violence. Yesterday Governor McCorkle received a telegram from Colonel Hodges, commander of the military at Eagle, stating that the Montgomery authorities were interfering with the sheriff in the discharge of his duties, and asking for instructions. The governor telegraphed Hodges to aid the sheriff in every way necessary to the full execution of the laws. The attitude of the authorities of Montgomery towards the miners is very friendly. The Montgomery Bros. own the town, which is built on their lands. The stores and saloons are nearly all owned by them, and a large proportion of the population, which is composed of operatives in the surrounding mines, live in houses owned by the Montgomerys. One of the Montgomery Bros. is the mayor, and from personal motives he cannot desire to see the strikers harshly dealt with. It is certain he has not made, and probably will not make, any attempt to aid the authorities. The telegrams say he is opposing them.

A man was arrested to-day on Morris Creek with two Winchesters and some dynamite bombs in his possession. He confessed that a plot was being hatched to blow up all the works along the river. Carver Bros. found a card at their store door at Edgewater to-day, warning them their property would be blown up.

Excitement is still at fever heat in the mining regions. The strikers were reported to be massing at Mount Carbon last night. A telegram received this morning stated that coal cars were being burned at Paint Creek. Col. Wyant, his son and manager Sowamb of the Eagle mines, were arrested at Montgomery last night. They will be brought to Fayetteville under heavy guard.

THE WESTERN CONTINGENT.

Legislators Are Assembling for Their Annual Labors.

Ottawa, March 5.—J. Mara, M. P. for Yale, and family, who arrived here, have taken up their residence on Chapel street. He says times are very dull in British Columbia, and the people want tariff reform. Col. Prior leaves Victoria on Thursday and will be here for the opening. The others will come later.

STOLE A HOUSE.

Daring Daylight Theft of a Two-Story Cottage.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—One of the most startling occurrences in this city recently was the act of a Chicago man, who stole another man's two story house, carried it fourteen blocks across railway tracks and fashionable avenues, and then sold the structure to another individual.

Jesse M. Furst owns a pretty white two story cottage at 11 Elston avenue. The other day he went around to gloat over his assets. When he neared the site he found nothing but a hole in the ground. He looked at the lamp post to see if he was mistaken in the locality, but there it was, "Elston ave.," as plain as daylight. But no house was in sight. He searched all over the place, but he could not find a clue. The neighbors told Furst they had seen the house being moved away some time before. Furst reported the mysterious disappearance at the Rawston street station, and the police were instructed to keep a sharp look out for the recreant white house.

Last Friday Policemen Shultz and Hunning located the house on what had been a vacant lot. They walked into the house, where they found Joseph Piszacek and his wife enjoying all the comforts of home, with a blazing fire in the grate. The occupants were as much astonished on hearing that they were living in a stolen house as Furst was to find that his dwelling had taken wings. The husband went to the old-fashioned writing desk and drew forth a bill of sale. He told the policeman that he had purchased the mansion of one Frank Lubouski, for $1,650 of hard-earned money, and that he counted it a bargain at the price. Lubouski was found on Milwaukee avenue yesterday. He will have to explain to Justice White how the dwelling came into his possession. Furst will prosecute him.

From Judaism to Christianity.

Cincinnati, March .—Dr. E. John Kaufman, the first husband of Minnie Seligman Cutting, the actress, last night abandoned the Hebrew faith and publicly joined the Baptist church. He came here three months ago from Chicago. His present wife was baptized with him.

Mourning for Polish Patriots.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5.—A parade of Lithuanians here to-day was stopped promptly by the police and the paraders were compelled to strip the mourning darpery from four American flags they carried. Complaint was made against the draping of the flags by the patriotic order of the Sons of America. The Lithuanians were parading in memory of the patriots who were massacred in Russian Poland.

Battle in the Sanctuary.

Lebanon, O., March 5.—Begining to-day a score or more of suits will be filed in the courts here growing out of a most disgraceful affair at the Missionary Baptist church, about four miles south of the city. There was a division over the pastor, and on Friday night the congregation met to discuss his retention. The church was packed. Some one called the pastor a liar. A friend of the pastor knocked the defamer down, and that started a general riot. The lights were extinguished, and in the battle that followed the pulpit furniture was wrecked, the pews ruined, the carpets spoiled, and more than fifty persons injured. Many women fainted, and the scene was a sad one.

Honduras Treaty of Peace.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Secretary Herbert received the following from Commodore Longnecker to-day: "La Union, Salvador, March 4.—Amapala, Honduras, March 3.—Three commissioners were on board the Ranger this morning and agreed upon the following treaty of peace: Unconditional guarantee of Villela's force and to all non-combatants; his civil and military acts legalized, recognizes the existing government and he will muster forces out to-morrow. Bonilla's army will enter Amapala to-morrow."

Remains of Wilson's Men.

Capetown, March 5.—Traders who have arrived from Buluwayo, state that near the point at which the party under command of Capt. Wilson is supposed to have made his last stand before being massacred by the Matabeles, they found the bones of 33 men, which they buried. Lobengula's followers are marching to Buluwayo with the intention of laying down their arms.

Supplied Defective Armor.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—A congressional investigation is likely to be made into the troubles of the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg, growing out of the defective armor furnished to the government. Representative Cummins will to-day address a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking for all information obtainable upon this subject.

Divinely Inspired.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—A man, evidently a crank, who said his name is Kisler, came from Baltimore and presented himself at the White House to-day, saying that under divine inspiration he came to take charge of the building, to save it from the Populists. He was arrested.

PROROGATION TO-DAY

Queen Victoria Formally Dismisses Parliament.

THE ROYAL SPEECH UNUSUALLY SHORT

It Expresses Regret at the Shortness of Recess.

The House Thanked for the Parish Councils' Bill—Also for Reducing the Working Hours of Railway Employees—The London Press on the Premier.

London, March 5.—The Queen, accompanied by Empress Frederick and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace this morning. The royal speech proroguing parliament was unusually brief. It expresses regret at the shortness of recess releasing members from their labors, and thanks parliament for its various enactments, among them Parish Councils bill, and the bill limiting the working hours of railway employees.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in summing up the services of Mr. Gladstone, alludes to him as a political ritualist, who clung tenaciously to form, caring nothing for substance.

The St. James's Gazette says the Liberal party is no longer Gladstonian, and must be reorganized and rechristened.

The Westminster Gazette says Lord Rosebery's dominant ideal is colonial expansion and imperial unity, coupled with a sincere belief in the democracy.

Lord Rosebery had audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

A large crowd attended the session of the House of Commons to-day. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt was loudly cheered as he entered from the lobby. He chatted with Mr. Majoribanks a few minutes on the subject of the latter's succession to the peerage.

The McCarthyite members in the house Presented Mr. Gladstone with an address thanking him for his splendid services to Ireland's cause.

John Redmond refuses to commit himself as to the policy of the Parnellite wing of the Irish party in relationship to the leadership of Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery had a conference with his ministerial colleagues this morning.

The United Press correspondent learned from an official source at 11.30 on Saturday evening that the Queen had accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation and had offered the premiership to Lord Rosebery, who had consented to take the office.

Lord Rosebery had an audience with the Queen which lasted an hour. He was cheered as he left the palace by the assembled crowds. Mr. Gladstone drove out this afternoon and was also frequently cheered.

It is officially announced that Earl Kimberley will succeed Lord Rosebery as secretary of foreign affairs. Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, president of the government board will take the place of the Earl of Kimberley as secretary for India.

In the house of lords the local government bill received the royal assent. The Queen's speech was read and the house adjourned. Later the Queen's speech was read in the commons and that body also adjourned.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Bland seigniorage bill was laid before the senate to-day.

Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, held a conference to-day with Mr. Gladstone as to the future policy of the McCarthyites.

Mangled by a Train.

Berlin, March 5.—A gang of railway laborers was run down by the train at Charlottenburg this morning, six were killed and a dozen injured.

Denies the Rumor.

London, March 5.—G. H. Murray, one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, on behalf of himself and Mr. Lyttleton, the other private secretary of Mr. Gladstone, denies a statement made yesterday on the alleged authority of one of the secretaries that Mr. Gladstone's resignation was the matter of a few hours, and that in an interview with the Queen Mr. Gladstone had informed Her Majesty that owing to failing health he was unable longer to retain the premiership. Mr. Murray says that Mr. Gladstone has not yet tendered his resignation.

In Flourishing Condition.

New York, March 5.—The annual statement of the Commercial Cable company was submitted at the shareholders' meeting to-day. The report shows that the company's gross earnings for 1893 amounted to $1,842,346.98, and expenses to $784,600.24, leaving a balance of $1,057,746.74, a decrease in net earnings as compared with 1892 of $41,840.93. The company has paid the usual quarterly dividends of one and three-quarter per cent., seven per cent. for the year. It has also paid off $600,000 of the debenture bonds and made provision for redeeming the balance outstanding of such bonds, namely, $400,000, thus extinguishing its entire bonded indebtedness. The company has contracted with Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., of London, England, for the manufacture and laying of a third cable, which is to be completed by the middle of July next. The company's whole system is in excellent condition. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. G. Bennett, A. B. Chandler, G. S. Coe, C. R. Hosmer, G. G. Howland, R. Irving, jr., H. G. Ward, J. W. Mackay, J. W. Mackay, jr., E. C. Platt, T. Skinner, Sir D. A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Where the Dispute is Left by Supreme Court Opinions.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST YET DECIDE

No Advantage Gained by the Postponement of the Matter—Rumors of Cabinet Changes—Renewed Talk of Mr. Meredith Going to Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Another stage has been reached in the Manitoba school case, although there is no likelihood of the question disappearing from the arena of politics for some time to come. The result of its reference to the supreme court I sent the Times by telegraph, and there is indeed very little to be added to what was then said. The opinions given by the different judges on the different questions submitted are somewhat mixed, although on the main question of appeal the court stood two to three. That is to say, two judges favored the appeal of the minority, that is, the Catholics of Manitoba, to the Governor-General in council, while three said there ought to be no appeal. The various arguments presented differed, but the answers given to the six questions submitted by the Dominion government leaves the court standing two for an appeal and three against.

Justice Sedgwick took no part in the argument. If he had done so, and if he is of the same opinion now as he was when he was deputy minister of justice, at the time Sir John Thompson made his now celebrated report to the petitioners for remedial legislation, then he would have been in favor of allowing the appeal, so that the court would have stood three to three. It will be remembered that Sir John Thompson said that it would be time enough for the petitioners to come to the Governor-General in council for remedial laws when the courts had decided against them, in this way showing that he at all events thought that an appeal was admissible.

That there will be appeal from the supreme court to the judicial committee of the privy council is almost certain. It is equally certain that the government will have to pay the costs of this appeal, whether it be taken by the government or by the Roman Catholic minority. So that it will take considerable time yet before a final decision has been got. In the meantime the question will be discussed in the political field just as it has been in the past. It matters not what the courts may say in the way of advice, the government cannot get rid of the question, which is one of policy, and which will have to be answered some time, prolong the day as the administration may, and it would have been better if they in the first place had said that Manitoba would have to deal with it as a province. Had a Liberal government been in power the dispute could not have gone so far, because Liberals have always stood up for the rights of the provinces. But Conservatives, who have been disallowing railway charters in the same province, could not well say that they could not interfere with a school bill on the grounds of provincial rights. Such an excuse would only provoke laughter. The only good that will accrue to anybody out of all this litigation is to the lawyers. The minority will not be benefited, because the provincial legislation would not be interfered with even if the Dominion government were willing to champion the cause of the minority. "You cannot check Manitoba" is just as strong to-day as ever, and if the Governor in council endeavored to pass remedial laws, how could they be put in force? Had this litigation not been commenced, and had the Catholics been honestly told that the Dominion government could do nothing for them, then they could have gone to Premier Greenway and probably got some amendments to the law in respect of common schools, which they aver are too much Protestant. Being approached in that way, there is no doubt that an understanding could have been arrived at before now. Look at the case of New Brunswick? Is that province to-day the Roman Catholics would not have separate schools, so satisfactorily does the existing system meet their views. Time will tell, but I think it will be shown that in the end it will turn out as I have said, and that while the lawyers only will benefit, the Catholics, who expect soon to gain, will really be the losers.

There are rumors of cabinet changes in the air, but there are not likely to be any until after the session is over. The cabinet is greatly in need of being strengthened, but the opinion of those who pretend to know is that the present ministers will rather hang together than hang singly. There has been talk, for instance, of Sir Adolphe Caron going, but to-day he is one of the strongest members of the government. The postmaster-general does not propose to be made a scapegoat of, and now that the government know it they have not only to stand by him, but respect him all the more. Mr. Angers has proved a failure in Dominion politics, but he cannot be got rid of until such time as a good judgeship is provided for him. Mr. Angers not only dismissed Mercier, but he knows too much for the premier to tell him to go. Mr. Ouimet is too wealthy and selfishly independent to be dictated to. So that while there is dissatisfaction all over the province of Quebec with the present representatives in the cabinet, it will be a difficult matter to make any changes.

Ontario is very poorly represented. Messrs. Haggart, Bowell and Patterson cannot be said to be representative men of the banner province of the Dominion. One of these sits in the senate, so that Ontario has only got two commons portfolios. Well, there is talk once more of getting Meredith into the cabinet, so as to "down" Dalton McCarthy, Sir John Thompson would take in half a dozen of grand sovereigns of the Orange order if he could but squelch McCarthy, so bitter does the premier feel, and with good reason, against the latter. But there is no reason to believe that Mr. Meredith would accept, even if he were offered the position. I have already pointed out in this correspondence the position Mr. Meredith occupies, so far as Sir John Thompson is concerned. Let me again repeat that when Sir John Abbott was premier he wrote Mr. Meredith asking him if he would enter the cabinet if such an arrangement could be made. That was the only letter that Mr. Meredith got, for Sir John Abbott could not write him again to say that the deal was off. And why was it off? Simply because Bishop Cleary of Kingston would not consent to stop his warfare against Mr. Meredith if he became a minister at Ottawa, despite the fact that Sir John Thompson assured the bishop that he would become bondsman for Mr. Meredith's good behavior in the cabinet. Mr. Meredith naturally feels a little indignant, but no explanation was or is sufficient to satisfy him in the matter. As to Messrs. Angers, Ouimet and Costigan resigning over the school matter, I do not think they would ever think of giving up $7,000 a year without some satisfactory provision being made for them. It is not political principles, but dollars and cents they are after.

SLABTOWN.

Miners on the Rampage.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 5.—The burning of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway bridge at Cohen Creek, early this morning by a mob of 100 miner rioters, cuts off all coal shipments from the Cohen Creek branch, and will compel all mines on that branch to close. The sheriff hurried to the scene but the rioters had retired before his arrival. The sheriff, with 400 militia and half as many deputies are now at the scene. It is not thought the rioters will dare to make an open attack.

American Industries.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 5.—The Jersey Central railway car shops at Elizabethport, resumed work on full time today, employing 500 men.

Worcester, Mass., March 5.—The barbed wire mill and rolling mill of the Washburn & Moen manufacturing company, have started on double time.

West Chester, March 5.—Notice has been posted at Phoenixville iron works to the effect that there will be no more work at the extensive plant until further orders. Eight hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

American.

Harre, Vt., March 3.—The finishing touches are being given to the monument that is to mark the last resting place of Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's murdered mayor. The contractors agreed that the monument should be ready for shipment to-day and they have kept well within the agreement. The monument is forty feet high, of Barre granite, and cost about $5,000. The only inscription is the name of the late mayor, and the year of his birth and death.

New York, March 5.—Courtlandt Palmer jr., made his debut as a professional pianist at the Madison Square Garden Concert hall this afternoon, and society turned out in greater force than for any similar event for several years. The new star is a son of the late Courtlandt Palmer, founder of the celebrated Nineteenth Century club, noted for his broad thinking and writings and for several years a near neighbor of Samuel J. Tilden in Gramercy Park. He left an immense fortune to his widow and children, but desired his eldest son to take up serious work in life in preference to a career of ease. Taking after his mother, who is said to be one of the best pianists in the United States, he devoted himself to that art, studying under Paderewski and others, and it is said that his proficiency will insure him immediate success.

Chicago, March 5.—A few weeks ago considerable commotion was created in political circles by the development that the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union had decided to go into politics, and begin a campaign for Christian citizenship, paying particular attention to state and municipal elections, with a platform including the extermination of the saloon and the preservation of the American sabbath. The national officers of the union, it is given out, are behind the movement, and favored Illinois as the first state in which to test its influence. It is now announced that the campaign will be opened to-morrow. Nearly every evangelical minister in Chicago has enlisted in the work, and during the five days, commencing with to-morrow, no less than one hundred and fifty meetings will be held in churches and halls throughout the country. The movement is to be extended throughout the state and will, it is expected, figure largely in the various local and state elections of the year.

Cruelty to Animals at Sea.

Washington, March 3.—The sub-committee on ships has reported to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce the H. R. Cummings bill, 4182, providing for an international maritime conference for the better care and protection of animals in transit. This is the first substantial victory achieved by William Hosea Ballou after three years' hard battle. The bill has been bitterly opposed by navigation companies, which dislike to be made responsible for the care of animals, and do not wish to put any expense for the alteration of vessels. Trailing to table the bill, the navigation interests, through the New York Chamber of Commerce, ask to have the representation of the western cattle and horse interests eliminated from the commission, and navigation men put in their places. The New York people prefaced this extraordinary plea with an emphatic endorsement of the great work of William Hosea Ballou in behalf of animals at sea. The bill, however, has been reported as it was originally drawn. Through the active efforts of Mr. Ballou some thirty chambers of commerce and mercantile exchanges, and over two hundred humane societies have endorsed it and notice was served on the committee that these indorsements would be withdrawn if any material changes were made in the bill. The western interests are very angry at the attempt of New York to capture the commission.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—The executive committee of the American Humane Association, comprising all the humane societies of the United States and Canada, has passed resolutions condemning the attempt to turn over to navigation companies the proposed international conference to protect animals at sea. The resolutions declare the faith of the association in the efforts of William Hosea Ballou to ameliorate the condition of animals at sea, and demands the passage of the bill in its original form, and at the earliest possible opportunity.

St. Louis, March 3.—The Merchants' Exchange of this city has indorsed H. R. bill, 4182, for the suppression of cruelty to animals at sea and requests that western representation on the commission be not disturbed. The exchange is of the opinion that the vessel owners and navigation companies should be made responsible in damages for injuries and cruelty to animals, and not merely insurance companies. So long as insurance companies pay for the loss of animals, vessel captains will be indifferent as to the fate of live freight.

GEN. EARLY.

The Confederate Commander Meets His Last Enemy and Surrenders.

Lynchburg, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died to-night at 10:30 o'clock. The old general seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning papers and attempted to read, but found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel and said: "I want to tell you good-bye, major." He met death unflinchingly, with his hand resting in that of Senator Daniel.

Jubal Anderson Early was born in Franklin county, Va., November 3, 1816. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1837. In 1841 he was elected to the Virginia legislature. He was engaged in the battle of Monterey, and was made military governor of that city by Gen. Taylor. Early was an active advocate of secession. At the outbreak of war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and in the battle of Williamsburg, was supposed to be mortally wounded. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and was beaten by Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. After the close of the war Gen. Early spent some time in Europe, and on his return resumed the practice of law in Richmond. Gen. Early's management of the Louisana lottery, with which his otherwise honorable name was associated for twenty years, was only nominal. The aim of John Morris and the other controllers of the concern was to attract public patronage by the connection of Generals Early and Beauregard with it. It was the original intention to have the drawings superintended by an ex-Union and an ex-Confederate commander, but Gen. Meade and several other prominent Northern men to whom propositions were made rejected them with indignation. Early was known in the army as "Lee's bad old man," and was as noted for his profuse and picturesque profanity as Stonewall Jackson was for his piety. On the 15th of last month Gen. Early had a bad fall. He was coming out of the Lynchburg postoffice and had just started down the steps when his foot slipped on a coat of ice. He plunged headlong, striking several steps in the fall and finally landing on the pavement several feet below. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and removed to his home, where he lingered between life and death till Friday night.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Paris, March 5.—The Mediterranean regattas commence to-morrow at Marseilles. The purses are large and the entries sufficiently numerous to make the event the most successful of recent years.

Rome, March 5.—It is now stated that the consistory which has several times been postponed will be held on Thursday of this week. It can be stated on high authority that Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate apostolic to the United States, Rev. Andrew Steinhuber, of the Society of Jesus, Mgr. Jacobini, the apostolic nuncio to Portugal, Archbishop Fausti, the papal auditor, and Mgr. Cisca, secretary general of the sacred congregation of the propaganda, will be created cardinals. No dignities will fall to the share of any member of the American hierarchy at this consistory.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1 00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-AP

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

IS

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

WEEKLY, six months - - $1.00
WEEKLY, one year - - - $2.00

Sample copies sent free to any address. All orders should be addressed to

The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

YOUR CHILD IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED

WHY DON'T YOU TRY **Scott's EMULSION?** IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000 00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $286,346.28 and upon improvements $41,296.68;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. e19-d

5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

A MYSTERIOUS PAIR,

A Tale of Victoria, B. C.

BY ALICK BEGG.

The story I am about to relate was told me by one whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. But the name of my informant or the circumstances under which the strange narrative was confided to me I am not permitted to divulge.

One evening, not long ago, a gentleman whom I knew very well by sight but with whom I was not otherwise acquainted, called at my house. He carried in his hand a roll of papers and as I came forward to meet him he said:

"I see you have been publishing a series of tales in the columns of the Times. Would you like to write one about Victoria?"

I expressed the pleasure it would give me if I had something worth writing about.

"Suppose I were to furnish you with the groundwork of a story,' said my visitor, "would you undertake to put it in shape for publication?"

'I would like to see what you offer,' I said, 'before I answer that question.'

"Certainly," replied the gentleman, "that is only fair, and I am quite willing to place in your hands these papers which in a disjointed sort of way will give you all the particulars of the story. But before I do so I wish it understood that my name is not to be made known in connection with it. That I have an object in wishing its publication," he added, "I do not deny, but what that object is must remain a secret."

I agreed to his conditions and promised to respect his wishes. Thereupon he handed me the roll of papers and took his departure, promising to return in a few days and learn my decision.

Curiosity prompted me to read the documents without delay and as I perused them I became more and more interested in their contents. They disclosed a chain of remarkable circumstances which I saw at once would make a most interesting story. At least that was my opinion in which I hope the reader will concur. When the gentleman called to hear my decision I told him that I would write the story, but if he had no objection I would like to learn something of the circumstances which prompted him to commit the papers to my keeping. This, however, he declined to do, assuring me that in their publication no harm would be done to anyone, but on the contrary probably some good. I had to be content with this and decided to write the story. Here it is then written in my own way:

Several years ago two men stood at the counter at one of the banks in Victoria. One, who appeared to be about ten years the senior of the other, held in his hand a bag containing gold dust of considerable value. Behind the counter stood one of the principals of the bank, who had examined and weighed the dust and was waiting to know whether the men wished to sell it. The younger man, evidently the superior of his companion in physical strength and intelligence, was endeavoring to dissuade the elder from leaving the dust at the bank. In this he finally succeeded for turning to the banker he said: "We have more of this stuff and will let you have the whole lot to-morrow. We'll be back again."

With this the two prepared to leave the bank and the banker scrutinizing them as they stood for a moment before him thought they were a queer pair of very lucky miners. The two men, however, did not return as promised nor could the banker learn that they had gone to any other bank to dispose of their dust. Considering the matter—the strange behavior of the men and the large amount they had in their possession—his suspicions were aroused and he consulted the police authorities. The next day word was brought to Victoria that the Cariboo stage had been stopped and plundered of a large amount, chiefly in gold dust. The banker felt satisfied that his visitors were the men who had committed the robbery, and he congratulated himself upon having given the information to the authorities. But the police were baffled. The men disappeared and no trace of them could be found anywhere in the city. No one seemed to know anything of them. They had come and they had gone without forming a single acquaintance in Victoria.

The roll of papers, however, gave me some insight into their movements after they left the bank. It appears they occupied a small cabin near the shore of the inner harbor at a point not far from where the power house of the Electric Tramway Company is now situated. This fact and this fact only the police learned from their landlord. When they left the bank they immediately repaired to their cabin and entering it they at once engaged in a dispute over which they became much excited and angry words passed between them.

"You have no right to sell the dust until it is divided between us," said the younger.

"What difference will it make?" asked the elder man.

"Only this," said the other, "that I want to keep my share in dust, while you wish to convert it into money."

"Why didn't you say that before we went into the bank?"

"Because," said the younger man, "I understood you went there to have it weighed and divided, not to sell it."

"Well, why didn't you say so in the bank?" asked his companion.

"Because it was no place for us to talk about our business. It is lucky for you that you listened to reason."

"What would you have done?"

"Killed you!" was the quick reply.

"Ho! ho! ho! you are a lively shoot, ain't you?" laughed the elder man.

"You may laugh, Mike," said the other, "but, by the powers, you won't do me out of my share of that gold dust. You know that one word from me will put you behind the bars before the sun sets. Now don'nt rile me too much.

"It might and it might n't," said Mike. "You are talking rather fast I reckon. Now what claim after all have you to a share in this dust?"

"Only this," said the younger man whom we will call Dennis, and as he spoke his manner was earnest and determined. "For Lucy's sake I am bound to have it. It is not for myself I want it but for her and—(looking his companion resolutely in the face)—you know me well enough, Mike, to understand that I am going to have it."

"You are mixing yourself a little too much with my affairs," said Mike.

"Haven't I right to?" asked the other savagely. "Don't I know what you have done in the past? Am I to expect anything better from you in the future? I've sworn that Lucy will have her rights."

"You take an uncommon interest in the girl for a man who is no relative of hers," exclaimed Mike. "What's your game, my lad?"

"Do you forget what I owe her mother?" asked Dennis. "Now, Mike, listen to reason. I don't want this dust for myself. It is her's by right and I am going to have it. You are going to divide with me here or," he added, "one of us won't leave this cabin alive. I'm in earnest."

Mike saw that his companion was determined. He knew him to be his superior in strength and he also knew that he held him in his power. A struggle would be fatal and so he gave in. The gold dust was divided equally and Dennis placed his share in a bag fastened securely to his person, while Mike dropped his parcel into his box and locked it.

"Now," said Dennis, "as soon as it is dark I want you to row me out to the sloop. They are to meet me at the mouth of the harbor at 10 o'clock. Have you anything in the house to eat? Wrangling with you has made me hungry."

Mike by this time was in a surly mood and did not reply, so Dennis rummaged for himself and managed to find enough to appease his apetite, while his companion sat moodily apart, evidently brooding over the loss of the gold. Now and then Mike would look quickly up and dart a murderous glance of hatred at Dennis.

When the hour for their departure came the two men left the cabin, (Mike locking the door behind him), and went down to the water's edge, where a boat lay fastened by a rope and bumping against the rocks. Springing into it they shoved off and Dennis taking the oars began to row while Mike seated himself in the stern. The boat sped along under the vigorous strokes of the rower, past the various buoys until nearly opposite the mouth of the harbor, where Rither's wharves are, when suddenly Mike rose from his seat—there was a short sharp struggle, a smothered cry, a splash in the water and then the boat was quickly turned and rowed back into the harbor. There was only one occupant now, and he worked vigorously at the oars until the boat touched the landing place from which it had started out. Then the rower, leaping from the boat, fastened it with the rope and made his way quickly to the cabin.

As he entered and struck a match the hard features of Mike might have been seen looking grimly down at the wick of the lamp which he was endeavoring to light. His hand, however, was unsteady and he had to strike several matches before the lamp was lit. Then he took from the pocket of his coat a package and opening his box he lifted out the bag of gold dust which he had placed there that afternoon. These he wrapped together in a sheet of strong brown paper which he found in the cabin and cording the parcel securely he placed it in an inside pocket. Then he speedily emptied his box of the few articles of wearing apparel it contained and making them up into a bundle he took a fast look round the cabin and then walked out into the night, locking the door behind him. As he passed down near to the water's edge he pitched the key of the cabin far out and as he heard the splash he muttered—

"There, it will be a couple of days at least until they break in the door, and find the game flown."

Mike then disappeared in the darkness and was never again seen in the streets of Victoria. How he escaped from the Island and where he went to remained a mystery to the police, who hunted in every direction to find a clue to the whereabouts of the two men they were seeking. The robbers, as they believed them to be, of the Cariboo stage.

Six months later a prominent merchant of Victoria was seated in his library one evening engaged in writing, when the servant announced that a stranger wished to see him on important business.

"Show him in," said the merchant, and and in a few moments a man entered the room who was no other than Dennis. He was somewhat altered in appearance, having allowed his beard to grow, but it was not difficult to recognize him.

"You will pardon my intruding upon you at this hour," he said as the merchant enquired his business, "but my errand is of importance and I have to leave the city early in the morning."

"I am not in the habit of transacting business at home," said the merchant, "but under the circumstances I will be glad to hear what you have to say."

Dennis then took from his pocket a small parcel securely tied and sealed.

"I am aware," he said, "that you are a strictly honorable man, to whom a trust may be safely confided, and for that reason, and knowing that it will be safe in your hands I desire to leave in your care a large sum of money. It is in gold dust, but I wish to convert it into money and invest it in such manner as according to your judgment will yield fair interest, and undoubted security. The money belongs to a young girl who, upon gaining a certain age, will be entitled to claim principal and interest, less a reasonable amount for your services. I have brought with me documents which will show that the money has been honestly come by and these you can verify at your leisure. All I want from you is a receipt and an undertaking to hand over principal and interest to the person whose name I will give you on her affording proof that she is entitled to the money.

"On or about the 31st of December, 1894, this person, who will then be a young lady of 19, will call upon you and present the proper papers of identification. Should anything happen to you in the meantime, the undertaking which you will give me will bind your heirs and executors to carry it out in case of your death. Should the young lady fail to call upon you within a year from the 31st December, 1894, the money will become your property or part of your estate.

"One more thing," said Dennis as the merchant essayed to speak, "while it is necessary for your own protection to ascertain that the money you are asked to become the custodian of is all right, and that the trust is an honest one, at the same time it is desired that you verify the statements contained in these papers without letting it be known that you are acting in the matter or have the money in your possession. The reason for this will be made known to you at the proper time and it need not in any way interfere with or prevent you accepting the trust."

While Dennis was speaking the merchant looked at him in amazement and when he had opportunity to speak he said

"This is a most singular proposition you have made to me, and also a most unbusiness-like one. What security will you have for the money? And suppose I should make a bad investment and lose it all, what then?"

"We want no security from you, sir; we know we can trust you," said Dennis, "and you are at liberty to place any provision you like in the undertaking for your own security."

"My good man," said the merchant, "if I were to do business on your principle I would be a ruined man in less than a year."

"I know it," said Dennis," but circumstances alter cases, and the circumstance in this instance is that I am doing business with you, and not with the general public. The money with you is as safe as if it were in the Bank of England. I have not acted in this matter with my eyes shut; I know what I am about.

"You say you are going away early in the morning," said the merchant. "Suppose after you are gone I am not satisfied with the verification of the statements made in these papers, how am I to communicate with you, and what will I do with the money?"

"You will be quite satisfied when you verify these statements," replied Dennis "but I have provided for a contingency of this kind, and will leave an address with you. If I do not hear from you within six months from now I will understand that you have undertaken the trust."

"This is the most singular proposition that was ever made to me, especially as we are utter strangers to each other."

"Not such strangers as you suppose," interrupted Dennis.

"How, man? I never saw you before in my life," exclaimed the merchant.

"That does not signify at present," said Dennis. "At some future time you will know more. I hope you will accept the trust."

"Well," said the merchant slowly, and apparently deliberating over the matter, "if I find everything all right I don't see that there can be any harm in my undertaking it. I will simply do my best with the money, but will not accept any responsibility for losses. I will act for you just as if I were acting for myself."

"This is all we expect," said Dennis, and then he handed the parcel and documents to the merchant. A carefully worded agreement was drawn up by the latter and also a receipt for the package, and these having been approved by Dennis, were duly signed by the parties thereto and witnessed by a couple of the servants in the house. Dennis then took his departure and the merchant sat down and began to peruse the documents left with him. He had not proceeded far when on reading one of the papers he became greatly excited, and rising from his chair paced the room in evident distress of mind.

Then it occurred to him to follow Dennis and obtain an explanation of the strange statement he had read, but a moment's thought showed him how fruitless such a step would be. Dennis had gone away without leaving any clue to where he would be found in the city. So the merchant then sat down and took up the task of inspecting the documents. So interested did he become in this work that it was long past midnight when he finished reading the last document.

"Strange! strange! strange!" he exclaimed. "I will go to the address left by that man and have another interview with him. I cannot believe what these papers contain. It cannot be true."

The next day the merchant made every enquiry possible with the view of ascertaining whether Dennis was still in the city, but without success. Then he started on a journey to the address in a distant city which the missing man had left with him. This, too, proved a useless errand, because where he presented himself and asked to see Dennis he was told by the proprietor of the house that he had taken his departure weeks before, leaving word to retain any letters that might come for him until he sent a written order for them.

Dennis had completely covered his tracks and this the merchant was forced to admit as he set out on his return journey to Victoria. He, however, took charge of the money left with him, investing it carefully and profitably, and there we must leave the matter so far as the merchant is concerned for the time being.

The scene is now changed to San Francisco. About a month after the disappearance of Mike and Dennis from Victoria a man was seated at one of the tables in a beer hall on Market street. He was what may be called "tough" in appearance, and at the time was imbibing freely of "whiskey straight." But he was not drunk, and judging from the quantity of alcohol which passed his lips it seemed almost impossible for him to become intoxicated. He looked like one endeavoring to drown some feeling either of remorse or pain by stimulants. There he sat alone drinking and brooding, and how long he might have remained in uncertain if his attention had not been suddenly attracted by the entrance of one whose presence was as unexpected as startling. The man seated at the table was Mike, the other was Dennis.

It was to the former as if the ghost of the dead had appeared before him. He could not move, only look, and with his eyes fastened on the man whom he attempted to murder in the harbor of Victoria his heart filled with fear. Suddenly Dennis turned and recognizing him walked toward him.

"Ha! my old mate," he cried, "so you thought you had done for me that dark night in Victoria, didn't you?"

But Mike only stared at him speechless, with his mouth gaping—an object of abject terror.

"Why don't you speak, man?" cried Dennis. "You didn't murder me after all, you see, so that crime is off your conscience."

"I'm glad of it, Dennis," gasped Mike, "I haven't had a moment's peace since that night."

"Well, old man, no thanks to you if I am alive. When you struck me that blow and tumbled me out head first you meant to finish me, but you didn't observe an old Indian in his canoe paddling near, or you wouldn't have gone off in such a hurry. That old Indian saved me and here I am. You didn't get my dust, but you got my papers—I want them back."

"You'll have them, I have kept them all safe," said Mike. "I read them and when I did I wished I hadn't killed you."

"But you didn't kill me," laughed Dennis.

"I thought I had," said Mike, "and that was just as bad for me."

"Well, Mike, let me have the papers and then we'll talk of other things."

"I haven't them with me, Dennis, but come to my room and you'll have them. Oh! but I'm glad to see your face again, and I don't care now what you do to me."

The two men then left the saloon and went to where Mike had his room, and there Dennis recovered the papers which a few months later he entrusted to the care of the merchant in Victoria.

"Now, Mike," said Dennis, "I am willing to forget the past if you are willing to do what is right in the future; you know what I mean?"

"Yes," replied Mike, "I know and I am only too willing."

"Have you seen her yet?" asked Dennis.

"No," answered Mike. I hadn't the heart so long as I bore the burden of murder on my mind, but I know she is well."

"I am glad she is all right, "said Dennis. "I only came to-day, and if I can manage it I'm off to-morrow.

"What's your hurry?" asked Mike.

"Only this—you and I are suspected of having robbed the Cariboo stage. I read it in a Victoria paper, and the shadier we keep ourselves for a time the better."

"But we didn't rob the stage," said Mike.

"No, but for several reasons it will be better for us not to be recognized at present."

"Why, I've been here for a week," said Mike.

"You've been lucky, that's all; you and I have to get out of San Francisco at once."

"And what about Lucy?" queried Mike.

"She'll have to go with us. Now that I have found you I have certain plans which I mean to carry out and in which I need your assistance."

"You'll have it, my boy," said Mike, "I am with you whatever your plans may be."

The next afternoon Mike and Dennis left San Francisco on a steamer bound for a port in southern California, and with them went a young girl who seemed very much attached to both the men, but particularly so to Dennis.

The scene now changes once more after a lapse of about five years. In the vicinity of one of the most charming towns in southern California stood a delightful little cottage in the midst of extensive orange groves. It was comfortably, even elegantly, funished, and over it presided the young girl now approaching womanhood, whom I have so frequently referred to as Lucy. In one of the rooms of this cottage lay Mike, dying, and by his side sat Dennis. The plantation had been purchased by Mike with his share of the gold dust, and other moneys which he had accumulated, and the property was deeded over to the girl.

"I don't think I ever would have done justice to Lucy if it had not been for you, Dennis," said Mike, "but I am glad that I did it, even though the credit does not belong to me. I have never asked you and you have never told me what you did with the gold dust you got from me in Victoria. I would like to know, now, Dennis, if you don't mind."

"I meant to tell you," replied Dennis. "You remember soon after we came here I went away for a few weeks. Well, I went back to Victoria and I placed the dust in the hands of one who will take good care of it, not only because he is an honest man, but because he is interested for Lucy's sake. If anything happens to either of us Mike she'll go to him."

"Well, I won't be with you long, my boy," said Mike, "I feel that I am going fast."

"Don't lose courage, mate, don't lose courage," said Dennis tenderly.

"There is one thing I'd like to know," whispered Mike. "Do you think she suspects anything? Sometimes I think she shrinks from me, poor girl."

"It is all fancy on your part," replied Dennis. "She remembers of course that awful night, but she knows nothing and looks upon you as the one to whom she owes everything."

"I wouldn't like her to know after I am dead," said Mike, eagerly. "I would like her to think of me kindly and not with horror when I am gone. It won't do any good, will it, Dennis, to let her know?"

"She will never know from me, and I am the only one who can tell her," remarked Dennis.

"Thank you for that, comrade. Thank you for that," said Mike as the tears welled in his eyes and he gratefully pressed the hand of his friend.

After a pause of a few minutes, during which the dying man seemed to gather strength, he said:

"I have had a wild life of it Dennis, and at one time I was ready for any deviltry, but I think the night I knocked you on the head and threw you into the water was the turning point. I believe if you hadn't turned up I would have gone mad. I want to leave something to you, Dennis, I have a little over what I gave the girl and I want you to have it."

"Don't bother about me," said Dennis. "Lucy will let me stay on the plantation and take care of it for her. She won't be here long, she will have to go to Victoria and when she goes she will stay there. I am fixed, old man, all right for the rest of my life."

"But I want you to get the lawyer, Dennis," persisted Mike. "I won't die easy unless you do."

So to please him Dennis agreed to his request the next day and Mike then made his will. A few days afterwards Dennis and Lucy were called to the bedside of Mike and tenderly ministered to him as he passed away peacefully to his long home.

Dennis remained on the plantation and managed it in the interest of the young girl, and one day he imparted to her the particulars of the legacy awaiting her in Victoria, and also some information in regard to the merchant who had charge of it.

"You will never come back to live here when you go to Victoria," said Dennis "A splendid home awaits you there, but you will let me live on the plantation to take care of it, won't you? until I follow poor Mike to the great beyond."

"Don't talk nonsense, Dennis," said Lucy. "Do you suppose I will go away without you? Not a step will I stir unless you go with me. What do I care for new friends in comparison to the old one who has been my friend of friends—my preserver?"

The sequel to the events recorded in this story, which will be published shortly, will explain certain particulars relating to the characters in it, which could not be included in one chapter. Until then I pray my readers to possess their souls in patience.

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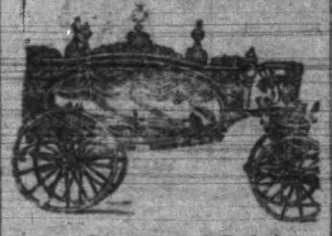
(Established 1867)



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The materials and the workmanship are the best.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAllister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 —30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30d

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young.

JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

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IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

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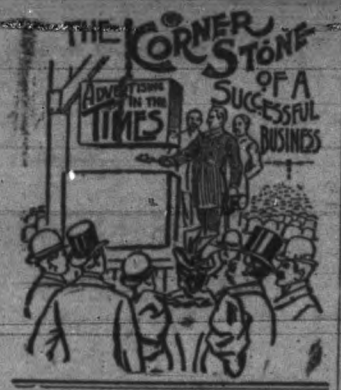
The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the populaties and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

NELSON, B.C.



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ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
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Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
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JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5935, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 M. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 1381, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Union Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
1-19 DUNCAN E. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

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Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend.
R. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.
ocl8

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Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
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WANTED—At the White House, a strong boy to carry parcels and do odd work. mar3-2t

WANTED—A servant for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. F. Archibald, 130 Cadboro Bay road. mar3-4t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

FOR SALE.

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-1t

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain. James Bay. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

TO LET.

PIANOS TO RENT—Apply at 76 Princess Ave. fe 23-2w

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McLandish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Appy 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

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FRESH KILLED MUTTON.—
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
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Free delivery. fe20-1m

Superintendent of Streets.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, March 5th inst., at 4 p. m., for the position of Superintendent of Streets of the City of Victoria.
Salary at the rate of $100 per month.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's office, Victoria, Feb. 22, 1894.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.
In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 50 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

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Which embodies the virtues of Prime Beef in an easily digested form.
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250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

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10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Sanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

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Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, of March 10th, for the erection of a 2-story frame house at Oak Bay, separate or complete.
Drawings and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. R. R. Bayne, 50 1-2 Government St. mar3-2t

THE DAILY TIMES

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times.

NO DEFENCE YET.

All objections to and criticisms of the redistribution bill are dismissed by the government as "feeble," not worth replying to, etc. Still it is a remarkable fact that not one of the ministers or one of the organs has the courage to allude to the discrimination in the matter of dividing up the districts shown in the bill. They acknowledge by their silence that this is a dishonorable dodge for which no defence is possible, and perhaps they are to be congratulated on having so much conscience left as to be ashamed of it. Even the premier let the debate go by default rather than show by pointedly ignoring this feature of his bill that he could not justify it. Nor is there any answer to the charge that the government adopted other rules in framing the bill only to break through them when it seemed to their advantage to do so. The ministers' professions of anxiety to do well by the outlying districts is shattered by a comparison of Esquimalt and Comox, but they and their newspapers are absolutely dumb on the subject. They make a hypocritical pretence of putting down sectionalism by running one constituency across the gulf, while their whole scheme is by their own confession built on sectional lines. They make allowance for progress in one district and not in others where the progress is more evident. The government has, in short, shown even more than its usual hypocrisy in its treatment of redistribution.

THE OMITTED COLUMN.

The government organs have been parading a set of figures giving the annual revenue of the province since the year 1887, and shouting that everything is well so long as the income has increased in this way during seven years. They say nothing about taxation having been increased, apparently trusting to their readers having very short memories. They are equally silent as to the expenditure having very largely exceeded the revenue during the seven years, the excess having been made up from borrowed funds. We take the liberty of supplying the defect in the little table which our contemporaries have been exhibiting with so much pride by adding a column showing the outlay. It then appears in this shape:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1887	$ 527,325	$ 713,151
1888	608,252	748,975
1889	698,655	816,267
1890	835,463	911,408
1891	959,248	993,755
1892	1,020,002	1,376,431
1893	1,012,257	1,431,438
Totals	$5,660,612	$6,982,425

A glance at this table will satisfy any person that if the revenue has been "upwards and onwards" the expenditure has been much more so. In every year there is a deficit, and for the seven years the total excess of outlay over expenditure is $1,321,813, which of course was met by so much borrowed money. The loan is now practically exhausted, so the continuance of the expenditure on the same scale means the borrowing of more money or else increased taxation. And even if the former alternative is chosen, the increased taxation will come as well at no distant date, for the annual interest burden is always increasing. If the people of the province do not understand the situation now, they will have their eyes opened shortly, when they are asked to increase their contributions to the provincial treasury in order to pay for the carnival of the Davie combination. They will then perhaps recall to mind the little tours in which ministers indulge at the public expense. They will remember that the premier's brother for months got a nice fat salary out of the treasury, for which he rendered no service. They will take pleasure in the recollection that though the province was living far beyond its income, the government insisted on voting an extra ministerial salary, which, on the authority of the World, is to be used as a bribe to Vancouver. They will be sure to recall the words also uttered by the World in regard to the expenditures on public works: "Without specifying where it occurred, we are aware of cases involving thousands of dollars expended, whilst the return or value received did not amount to one-third the sum paid." We may, by the way, commend this declaration from its fellow organ to the attention of the Colonist, which refuses to admit that any of the public money has been wrongly expended. Other people besides the World know that thousands of dollars have been spent on jobs here and there where a large proportion of the money has been wasted, and that while the government was borrowing with one hand it was feeding greedy supporters with the other. If the people of the province are wise they will stop the carnival now, so that they may not have to look back with regret from the time when the sharp pinch of taxation quickens their memory. The government is enjoying the dance, but the taxpayers will have to meet a nice large bill for the piper if they let the fun continue.

Montreal Star: Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, had the bad taste to get into a wrangle with a representative of the Patrons of Industry over the acceptance of railway passes by a member of parliament. That is not a point which M. P.'s will find it profitable to discuss with the farmers. These gentlemen of the plough can only with difficulty comprehend why a member of parliament should draw his mileage from the government for travelling and then travel on a "pass." If they sent a cheese seller to the market town and paid his railway fare, only to learn afterwards that some of the principal cheese buyers presented him with a free railway ticket regularly and that he quietly pocketed the money they voted him for buying that ticket, they would say unpleasant things about the said cheese seller. And when they come to understand it, that is somewhat the way they are going to feel about members of parliament travelling on railway passes down to the capital to protect the rights of the farmers against "the greed of railway corporations," and then quietly taking the people's money as mileage by way of memento. This is a discussion that the shrewd ministerial "whip" should avoid.

The Ontario public accounts show that the total receipts last year were $6,330,785, including a balance left over from 1892 of $63,787. The receipts include $1,116,872 subsidies from the Dominion government, crown lands department, forests and woods, $1,757,005. The expenditures included civil government, $241,621; legislation, $138,024; administration of justice, $380,632; education, $662,529; maintenance of public institutions, $778,839; immigration, $7,231; agriculture, $169,573; hospitals and charities, $164,896; repairs to public buildings, $8,089; colonization roads, $112,166; annuities, $174,200, making at total of $6,330,285, leaving a balance of $75,016 at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the new parliament buildings last year was $159,690. The total spent on the buildings so far to date is $1,267,290. There was a surplus of revenue last year over expenditure of $75,000.

Speaking of the proposed extension of the E. & N. railway, the Vancouver World now says: "It is not likely that any assistance will be asked or extended to (by?) the provincial government, but as the construction of the line will come fairly within the meaning of the Dominion railway act, and deemed to be in the public interest, there is no reason why it should not receive the statutory grant of $3,200." As our readers may remember, the World spoke differently a few weeks ago, for it then thought that "the extension of the line would be entitled to the Dominion statutory grant of $3,200 per mile and recognition at the hands of the provincial government." We are left to infer that the government has thought better of it.

PRINTERS' INK.

Some praise the wine with ruby showing,
Or sherry's amber glow,
Champagne with opal hues aglowing,
Or the beer with crest of snow.

To some, the springs from hillsides flowing,
Are best of all, they think;
But to beat all other fluids glowing
Depend on printers' ink.

For printers' ink has power surprising,
As we can prove to you,
Send to us your advertising,
And see what it will do.—Exchange.

MR. SIDDALL AND THE SALOONS.

To the Times: In your issue of Saturday last I am credited (or charged) with having stated that the saloons of this city were worse than hell.

Kindly allow me to say that I most emphatically deny ever having made such a statement, or that I in anyway compared the saloons to hell.

HINKSON SIDDALL.

Victoria, B. C., March 5, 1894.

(The reporter states that he reported what he heard, and that he heard Mr. Siddall utter the statement referred to in the foregoing.—Ed.)

Quebracho Wood.

Quebracho wood is of blood-red color, very bright when freshly cut. It is found in great abundance in large forests in North Argentina. The wood so far has only been appreciated in Europe by tanners, as it contains a large proportion (said to vary from 15 to 20 per cent.) of its weight in tannin, to the presence of which has been ascribed its extraordinary durability. It is stated that when, for the purpose of extending railways in the province of Santa Fe, posts which had surrounded grazing enclosures were taken up, the wood, though having been for 150 years, and sometimes longer, in ground alternately parched by great heat or sodden by tropical rains, appeared to be in as good condition as though recently cut. The wood is especially suitable for railway ties, on account of its stability, durability and weight, and by its freedom from attacks by insects. It weighs about 78 pounds per cubic foot, does not decay, and is not compressible, so that holes must be bored clear through the wood, and equal to the diameter of the bolts.

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

News of the Week From the Upper Country Papers.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC BADLY HINDERED

Latest Report From the Big Bend Country—Vernon and the Fertile Okanagan—An Excellent Winter on the Cattle Ranges.

(Golden Era.)

During the first part of the week the trains from the west were delayed by snow slides in the Selkirks.

The funeral of the late Miss Hardie took place on Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock, to the new burying ground. The Rev. Archdeacon McKay officiated at the grave. On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Ross in the course of his sermon paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Miss Hardie, referring to her many sterling qualities and her unceasing energy in ministering to those under her care. These remarks are echoed by all who know her and though she had been a short time in our district her influence had gone beyond the town where she lived, and many here could endorse the words by Mr. Ross.

(Kootenay Star.)

A fair idea of the the wealth of the Consolation Mine, in the Big Bend, can be had from the returns from the working force of thirty men, which is easily possible on the wide pay streak, would pay a dividend of five per cent. per month on a capital of $200,000; that is, if the gravel continues as rich as it has been doing this winter.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., has sold out his interest in the townsite of Lardeau, on the N. E. Arm, at a great sacrifice.

Work on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Ry. is being pushed on to completion in spite of the deep snow. About 400 men are employed between the wigwam and the end of the track at the mouth of the N. E. Arm. The rock cuttings below the Green Slide are progressing rapidly and it is said will be ready for the rails as soon as any other portion south of it. Revelstoke Lumber Co. is getting out 30,000 additional ties, and grading contracts have been let to Messrs. Haney, O'Leary and Welsh, with orders to push on the work with all speed. The road, it is stated, will be in running order from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow Lake by the first week in June.

The train service is very irregular on account of numerous snowslides in the mountains, more especially near Clanwilliam.

Shippers and the public should make a note of the following fact, and patronize a steamer that is being run in the interest of the merchants and travelling public. The Arrow, belonging to Mr. Vanderberg, has been making regular trips between the head of the lake and Nakusp all winter, while the boats of the C. & K. Nav. Co. have been tied up. But for the energy displayed for the Arrow's owner the route between here and the Slocan country would be—as the Nelson Tribune states is the case—closed! The C. & K. Nav. Co.'s boats are never permitted to run when freights are light; the owners have never studied the convenience of the public or the welfare of the country.

It is not likely that Mr. Kellie will be a candidate for the provincial legislature at the next election. He has received so many assurances of support from influential men in Yale, Lillooet, and Cariboo, as well as the two Kootenays, that he will, in all probability, stand for the Dominion parliament.

(Inland Sentinel.)

On Sunday last the ice contract for the Canadian Pacific railway was finished. Work had to be pushed on as fast as possible, for the chinook of Saturday night began to destroy the good quality of the ice and by Monday it was unfit for use.

Richard Curnell, who keeps an hotel about a mile from Spences' Bridge, across the Nicola river, died on Saturday last from paralysis. He was an old timer and for years was in partnership with Jas. Uren mining in Cariboo. There was a large attendance at his funeral.

Kamloops Wawa, the shorthand publication published by Rev. Father le Jeune, for the education of his Indian parishioners, has been ranked by the postoffice as regular publication, and given the usual privileges as such. Father le Jeune intends to issue it weekly soon.

P. Olsen, one of the three partners who left here a few weeks ago to develop a mine near Adams lake, came in last week and went through to Seattle. He reports good progress in driving the tunnel with excellent prospects of the mine yielding rich ore in gold, silver and copper.

T. C. Clark came in from Pavilion mountain on Tuesday morning. He reports the weather quite mild when he left home, and it has been so all winter except for a few days last week, February 18th, 19th, and 20th, when the thermometer went as low as 38 below zero. There has been considerable sickness on the mountains this winter, and one death has occurred, that of Mrs. Gillen. Mr. and Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Ehault have all been under the doctor's care, but are improving. Stock has done well this winter and everything points to the probability of an early spring.

(Vernon News.)

Patten Bros., of Deep Creek, have about 300,000 feet of logs at their mill, and if the present good sleighing continues they will soon have a half-a-million.

The machinery of the old ss. "Red Star," which formerly ran between Enderby and Sicamous has been laid up since the completion of the S. & O. railroad, has been purchased for the new steamer now under construction to run between Penticton and Okanagan Falls. The latter will be called the "Okanagan Falls." Arrangements have been made with the C.P.R. for a through freight rate to the Falls when the new boat is ready for traffic. This will be equivalent to a saving of at least $8 per ton on freight hitherto to Fairview and other points in the lower Okanagan. A certificated captain and engineer have been engaged and the boat will undergo an official inspection as soon as completed.

Monaghan and King have paid the import duty on the ten-stamp mill formerly worked on the Rainbow mine at Golden, Wash., and are taking it to Camp McKinney. The old camp is liable to be the scene of lively days this coming summer.

The winter of 1893-94 will, though protracted, probably be long remembered as a good season for cattle men in the Okanagan. Hardly a single rancher has lost a beef, and the feed seems to be holding out well.

The Vernon police commissioners have notified the hotel keepers that the law relating to supplying liquor to intoxicated persons will be strictly enforced.

J. B. Williams, mate of the ss. Aberdeen, returned from the coast last week. While in Victoria he passed the examination for a captain's certificate.

The hockey match which took place on Long lake last Thursday between Vernon and Enderby resulted in a draw—each side winning two goals.

W. C. Pound, taxidermist, has received a letter from J. R. Anderson, of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, to the effect that there could be no doubt that his collection of stuffed animals exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago was the best on exhibition, but that he could not explain the mismanagement of its being so badly placed, and that no premium was awarded. Mr. Pound's exhibits were scattered throughout the B. C. department for decorative purposes, and not in one exhibit as they should have been. Local parties who visited the fair had no idea that an exhibit was being made by Mr. Pound.

J. Merritt, of Cherry Creek, was in town on Monday. During the winter Mr. Merritt has been engaged in making improvements on his ranch. As soon as spring opens up, however, work will be resumed by the placer company in which he is interested in continuing the tunnel, now 1,500 feet in length, some 500 or 600 feet further, when bed-rock is expected to be reached above the canyon. They have great hopes of making a rich strike as soon as the objective point of their work is reached.

Mr. Wilde, late of Wilde & Harris, who purchased the "Bright" ranch on Salmon river, will leave early in the spring for the partially explored region of the Nechaco and tributary valleys in the far north. His object will be to explore during the summer and to put in a winter there, with a view to testing the capabilities of that section as a cattle country. Should he form a favorable thereof, he intends driving in a band of cattle and locate there permanently. Mr. Harris is expected back shortly from England to take possession of the Bright ranch.

A road case of much interest to the settlers who have within the past year pre-empted land on the benches to the east of the R. C. Mission property in the Mission valley will be heard and decided at the next county court, in the shape of an appeal against the decisions of the local magistrates. One of the settlers was twice fined for trespass at the instance of Father Marechal for using the old road which passes through the Mission property, instead of a new and partially graded road made by the government last year along surveyed section lines. The plea of the settlers is that the new road was impassible last winter for hauling purposes, and the case will probably be decided on the point whether such was or was not the case. A good deal of ill-feeling has been exhibited on both sides and it would be of great benefit to the settlement to have the matter finally decided.

Mission City News.

Several fishermen are on the river in this locality fishing for sturgeon, and a large number of them have already been caught.

Mr. H. F. Page was in town this week and stated that the commissioners are pushing things ahead as fast as they can with pumps on Matsqui prairie.

THE DELTA & EASTERN RAILWAY.

To the Editor: The mass meeting called for to-morrow evening in the city hall is a move in the right direction. It is of the utmost importance that the people of British Columbia should insist that its government shall not be dominated by private corporations merely to serve their own interests. If the C. P. R. and the C. P. N. are to control the affairs of this province to suit themselves, the sooner the fact is understood by the electors the better. If the published reports of the first interviews between Premier Davie and the delegations from the Mainland were correct, Mr. Davie promised that if a general request were made by the municipalities of Victoria, New Westminster and the councils representing the lower Fraser for aid to the Delta & Eastern railway, the government would endeavor to grant the assistance. His statement then was that the proposition was a reasonable one, promising great benefits to the inhabitants of all sections, and should be encouraged. Why has he changed front on the question? Is the government attempting to promote the policy in this part of the province which it is fostering in the interior of the Mainland, viz.: to give the C. P. R. absolute control of the carrying trade in that part of the country. In whose interest was the guarantee to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway company made? Who is to derive all the benefit from the disgraceful Nakusp & Slocan business in conjunction with certain members of the House of Commons and others nearer home who are making their pile out of it? I shall refer to the inwardness of that scheme at another time. Who is promoting the Nicola Valley railway? Simply the C. P. R., which appears to have absolute control of the present government. It will be pointed out that Victoria has received the Parliament buildings, but depend upon it, for every dollar expended here, two, yes ten, will be spent on these schemes before we are through with them.

The people of Victoria must bestir themselves on this question if they desire the proposed quick connection with the Mainland to be made. It is simply a question of now or never. To neglect the present opportunity is to lose it forever. It is to continue to pay interest on the Victoria & Sidney railway bonds to no purpose and for no return. It is to be subject to private corporation for all time. Why, let me ask, did the government induce the people of Victoria to put their money in the Victoria & Sidney railway if the project is to go no further?

MERCHANT.

W. R. Meredith has been re-nominated for the legislature by the Conservatives of London.

Rural Dean Carey, preaching at St. Bartholomew's church, Ottawa, attacked Lord Stanley, who was a member of the congregation, for want of liberality to the church funds. Churchwarden Clarke came out with a letter condemning Carey's language as in shocking bad taste and wanting in true Christian character. He says Stanley was a generous contributor.

Don't Cough
AND IF YOU
Do Cough
USE
London Hospital
Cough Cure
AND YOU
Won't Cough

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—A concert, under the management of J. G. Brown, is to be held on Wednesday evening in the Spring Ridge mission hall.

—The steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco late Saturday night. She brought 50 passengers and 110 tons of freight for Victoria.

—We open our new carpet show room on Monday, March 5th with a Great Clearance Sale of last year's goods. Special bargains in curtains and remnants. Weiler Bros.

—George Byrnes will sell the American Barkentine Wrestler at auction at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The stores may be seen at the wharf.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The citizens will discuss the Delta railway proposition at a public meeting to be held in the city hall to-morrow evening. The matter is of vital importance to Victoria and there should be a large attendance.

—Don't blame anybody but yourself if you should fail to secure a good carpet at small cost. We offer (for two or three weeks) special inducements in curtains, rugs, etc. Remember the date, Monday, March 5th. Weiler Bros.

—Captain C. F. Mallandaine, a brother of E. Mallandaine of this city, died on board the ship Queen of the West at Liverpool on January 26th. He was thrown from the quarter deck by a sudden lurch and struck his head on a projection. Concussion of the brain was caused and death followed.

—There will be a commanding officers' parade of the B. C. B. G. A. on Wednesday night. It will be the last at which Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., can be present for some months as he leaves shortly for Ottawa to attend the session of the house. The rolls of the three companies here are nearly up to their full authorized strength, and a good turn out is expected.

—The steamer Umatilla sailed for San Francisco last evening. The cabin passengers from Victoria were: B. S. Heisterman, W. Ker, A. Ker, Miss Croner, Mrs. E. Lockhart, A. Keating and wife, C. H. Timmerman and wife, Miss E. Allard, Mrs. B. Booth and two children, Capt. R. H. Baker, J. Murphy, F. Brown, Mrs. E. J. Watkins, R. Taylor and wife, P. Righter and D. L. McDonald.

—The public is becoming a little sceptical about waterproofed goods, whether for men or women. Claims have been made that were never substantiated. And at the best they had a waterproofed look about them which was often embarrassing. It is the distinguishing merit of Priestley's Cravenettes that they are precisely like the same goods not waterproofed. They are absolutely rainproof and yet porous, though there is nothing to show the rain-repelling quality. Priestley's trade mark, "The Varnished Board," will always be found on these goods.

—The report was generally circulated to-day that the sealing schooner Enterprise was lost on the Japanese coast. A Times man called upon Captain Clark, owner of the Enterprise, but he said that while he had heard the report and had investigated it as far as possible he knew nothing upon which it could be based. The schooner is overdue at Yokohama but advices are expected on the next steamer. There has been a story going the rounds among the sealers about the sinking of an unknown vessel in the Pacific some time ago and it is probable the Enterprise story sprang from that.

—There was an unfortunate typographical omission in the report of the Y. M. C. A. meeting, which appeared in the Times on Saturday evening. It occurred in the speech of the Rev. A. B. Winchester, and as the point was an excellent one it will well bear reiteration. Rev. Mr. Winchester said he could remember the cry on the streets during the dark period in Victoria's history—"This is the hand of God." Many people were ever ready to cry out in time of calamity or reverse, "This is the hand of God." But why should they, gathered together this evening not say, "This is the hand of God?" Why not utter this cry as well in times of prosperity as in times of adversity. The hand of God should be seen in the blessings He bestows quite as much as when he presses that hand upon his children in adversity and affliction, to try them. The cogency of the argument was duly appreciated by the audience.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Joe Brown and Thomas Anderson, two drunks, were fined $5 each by Magistrate Macrae this morning.

—A meeting of the association connected with No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A., will be held to-morrow evening.

—John T. Kelly, the Irish comedian, will be at the Victoria on Wednesday evening, 14th, not next Wednesday.

—The Presbytery of Victoria will hold its usual March meeting in St. Andrew's church on Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m.

—G. J. Burnett, organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will give the "Messiah" with 35 voices about the end of March. Rehearsals are being held constantly.

—Richard Wallace and Edward Currier have been summoned by the police for vagrancy. They were in court this morning but their cases were remanded until Wednesday.

—The pleasant weather to-day brought out a large attendance at the ladies' class at the Leander baths. Most of the ladies are now accomplished swimmers and seem to enjoy the exercise greatly. Scarcely any of them could swim when they first joined the class.

—Hen roost thieves are committing depredations in the northern part of the city. Some choice fowl have been surreptitiously abstracted from Spring Ridge coops within the past two nights, the depredators doing some very bungling housebreaking in reaching the poultry.

—The Province, a weekly paper, made its appearance on Saturday morning. It is well printed, being after the style of London Truth—somewhat. Its salutatory announces that it will firmly advocate free trade. In its first number subjects of an interesting nature are treated. The paper has a familiar English tone and appearance. It is said to be very well supported financially. The Times welcomes the latest edition to the newspaper family.

—Those who should known say that it is not likely that the C. P. R. will have a boat of their own on the Victoria-Vancouver route, but that the agreement with the C. P. N. Co. will be renewed. On the other hand, R. P. Rithet, president of the C. P. N. Co., says he has received no advices from Manager Irving who is now on his way home from the east. The C. P. R., it is understood, have been induced to use the boat that they ordered in Scotland for the Victoria-Vancouver route, on one of their other water routes.

—The concert in East Fernwood Hall, Oak Bay avenue, to-night, promises to be a success. The programme is as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Wey; song, J. G. Brown; song, Miss Baker; recitation, Messrs. Allan and Boyd; instrumental trio, the Misses Spring and Miss Russell; song, Miss Hutcheson; song, Mr. Henwood; piano solo, Miss Leech; song, Mr. Collister; song, Miss Wey; recitation, A. Chisholm; violin solo, Mr. Wolff; song, Mr. White; comic song, Mr. Skene; trio, Messrs. Patrick, Allan and Boyd; and song, J. G. Brown.

—About 300 members of the local lodges, I. O. O. F., and many other ladies and gentlemen attended Christ church cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Oddfellows were there by invitation to listen to a sermon by Bishop Perrin. He took his text from II Galatians, 9th, verse, "And when James and Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me they gave to me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship," etc. Bishop Perrin referred at some length to the principles of the order and the good that might be done by the members if they lived up to those principles and acted the part of the Good Samaritan. On returning to their hall after the sermon the Oddfellows passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Bishop Perrin.

—The assignees of Green, Worlock & Co. met to-day but did nothing further. It will be impossible for them to proceed until the recovery of Mr. Worlock who is still confined to his bed. The hour that the assignment was on record in Kamloops put an end to the summonses which on Friday and Saturday were simply flying around as the lawyers expressed it. The question of their standing will be fought out in the county court at its next sitting. The situation is without precedent here and as a point of practice will be very interesting. Many lawyers hold that the writs are of no use. J. Stuart Yates, one of the assignees, stated this afternoon that it would be some time before a statement could be made.

—At the meeting of the Liberal Association on Saturday night, Senator McInnes spoke on the question, "How to frame a Liberal tariff." The speech was logical and convincing, and earned the hearty vote of thanks which the senator received. A short discussion on several points raised by the speaker followed. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening, 16th instant, when a programme to be arranged by a committee selected for the purpose, will be provided. The present idea is to make the meetings of the association partly of a social character. The membership is steadily increasing, and there is little doubt that a powerful organization will be built up by the time the next Dominion election is held. The Liberals propose to take their stand on tariff reform and honest administration, as opposed to the Conservative policy of high taxation and boodling, and they expect to present the questions at issue in such a way that the farce of an anti-protectionist city sending protectionists to represent it at Ottawa may be terminated forever.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

GALLAGHER VS. HORNE.

In the Supreme Court at Vancouver—Plaintiff's Claim.

The following is a copy of the statement of claim of the plaintiff, Gallagher, of the Nanaimo Telegram, in his suit against Mr. J. W. Horne, M.P.P.:

To preparing for and arranging election campaign, including requisition to yourself to become a candidate, your reply thereto, and arranging same for press .....
To preparing preliminary address to electors, and for supplementary address and arranging same for press.....
To preparing and drafting campaign speeches .....
To private and special correspondence and compiling and arranging information in reference to the provincial situation for your use.....
To arranging private details for committee work .....
To drafting correspondence on public and private matters..
To speech for Cotton banquet and preparing copies for press
To correspondence and private business during your illness, July and August, 1890.....
To preparing articles and advertising foreign Mission City
To drafting letters re government park reserve between New Westminster and Vancouver to government, City Council and for press.....
Ditto re North Arm road.....
To preparing you for work of legislature and compiling information re separate judicial district and registry offices..
To preparing speeches re same in legislature and work connected therewith.....
Ditto re Burnaby shoal.....
To preparing letter to secretary Trades and Labor council re public meeting and preparing same for press.....
To general assistance in legislature work.....
To services re "Telegram."....
To preparing work for legislature re "Telegram".....
To looking after private business $1,600 00
By paid on note..... 300 00

Balance due $1,300 00

Law Intelligence.

The divisional court, consisting of Mr Matthew Begbie, C. J., Walkem and Drake, J. J., heard the appeal in Lorimer vs. Jensen on Saturday. This was an appeal by the defendant from an order of Mr. Justice Crease dated 20th February, dismissing so much of the defendant's application as asked for a stay of proceedings until the receiver in Sinclair vs. Lorimer and Jensen obtain the approval of a judge to carry on the action and confirming what the receiver had already done. The court struck out the latter part of the order appealed from, but made the defendant pay the costs of the appeal holding that he should not have taken out the order as it was not what he asked for on the summons. Geo. Jay, jr., for the defendant, A. L. Belyea for the plaintiff and P. A. Irving for the receiver.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers this morning dismissed an application by the plaintiff in Aspland vs. Victoria Iron Works Co., for an order for final judgment under order 14. White (Eberts & Taylor) for the plaintiff, P. A. Irving for the defendants.

Before Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court to-day the trial of Briggs v. Emory is going on. Janet Briggs, wife of Samuel Briggs, painter, sues Alfred Emory for the specific performance of an agreement for the sale of certain property on Devonshire road. The plaintiff alleges that at the time of the agreement for the sale the lot was pegged out and was subsequently fenced off so as to include the land included between the pegs. Since the date of the agreement the defendant has had the lots surveyed and has reduced the plaintiff's by cutting eight or nine feet off one end; hence the action. Several other parties are in the same situation as regards lots purchased by them, and they are taking a lively interest in the trial. A. L. Belyea for the plaintiff and Lindley Crease for the defendant.

PERSONAL.

O. C. Hastings is back from the Sound.

Mrs. Greenhow, of Okanagan, is at the Driard.

J. J. Southcott, of Vancouver, is at the Victoria.

E. V. Bodwell is spending a few days on the Sound.

Capt. J W Sinclair, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

Andrew Keating and wife left last evening for San Francisco.

H. J. Hopkins and wife, of Ducks, B. C., are at the Victoria.

Mrs. E. Schemerhorn returned from the Sound yesterday morning.

Mrs. G. H. Madigan returned on the City of Puebla from California.

The Misses A. M. and M. Carr returned from California yesterday.

Ross Eckardt and A. Lindsay returned from Vancouver last evening.

Mrs. F. W. Vincent returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

Dr. Finley has recovered from his recent severe illness and resumed business.

At the Dallas are: Jas. Phair and wife, Goldstream; J. W. Gillbard, Winnipeg.

H. Hamburger, Union; M. Hamburger, and E. Merlman, Wellington, are at the Driard.

D. M. Fraser, W. H. Langley, and E. Billinghurst returned from Vancouver last evening.

Jas. McIntosh, Kamloops, and John Wilson, New Westminster, are among the guests at the Driard.

W. Ker and A. Ker, of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., and B. Heisterman left for California last evening.

W. M. McLeod, C. P. R. ticket agent at Winnipeg, spent Sunday in town on his way home from San Francisco.

Mrs. E. J. Watkins, who is to write up the Midwinter Fair for the Toronto Mail, left for San Francisco last evening.

Norman Macaulay returned last evening from Europe. He was accompanied by G. Shepley, who will spend the summer with him.

Marine.

The tug Lorne has towed the American bark Carrollton from Barclay Sound to Departure Bay. The Carrollton was easily taken from her position inside of Village Island. The Lorne leaves to-night for Nanaimo with the Oriental which is in the Royal Roads.

The bark Ainsdale docked at the outer wharf yesterday.

The sealer Sapphire goes to sea again to-day.

The steam schooner Mischief returned from the wreck of the Norway yesterday with a lot of anchors, chains and tackle. One of the anchors was sold immediately to the Sapphire.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Liberals of Kingston have renominated William Harty for the legislature.

The Patrons of North Brant have nominated S. G. Kitchen (Liberal), of St. George for the legislature.

J. T. Boyle, barrister, of Brantford, has skipped to the States, leaving a number of sorrowful creditors.

A winding-up order has been granted for the George Bishop Printing and engraving Company of Montreal.

The traffic receipts of the C. P. R. for the week ending Feb. 28th, were $297,000; for the same week last year, $345,000.

The auditors have discovered a shortage of $3,000 in the public school books of Secretary-Treasurer Lasmore of Brantford.

A protest was entered on Saturday against the election of J. O. Villeneuve as mayor of Montreal, bribery and corruption being alleged.

The Conservatives of Addington have nominated J. W. Bell, of Camden, for the commons and James Reid, the sitting member, for the legislature.

Edward Langevin, a French-Canadian from Sherrington, died at the hospital in Montreal from lock-jaw, caused by his legs being crushed by accident.

A Hamilton widow, Mrs. Lawrence, has proved her claim to the estate of her father, Captain Reid, who died at Sioux City on October 18, 1892, and will get $70,000 or $80,000.

It is announced that St. Peter's cathedral, Montreal, which has been under construction since 1876, will be open to the public for worship on Easter Sunday. The edifice has cost over half a million dollars.

James Moore, market gardener and poultry raiser at Milton, suicided by hanging. He left a note saying he was in poor health and financially embarrassed. He has a daughter married to the Rev. Mr. Allan, a Presbyterian minister at Denver, Col.

The shoemakers in the employ of J. D. King & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of boots and shoes, who two months ago struck against the reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages, have agreed to accept a 10 per cent. reduction and have gone back to work.

Judge Horne at Windsor sentenced Joseph and John Munger, two brothers, both over 60 years, to two years each in Kingston penitentiary. The prisoners are convicted of having enticed, by offers of candies and coppers, ten little girls, all under ten years of age, into the store of a man named Devers at Leamington, where they were criminally assaulted on different occasions.

Stetson, Cutter & Co. will not run their big sawmill at St. John this year because of the low prices of lumber in the United States. The lumber statistics show a big falling off in the cut throughout this province during the past year. As lumber is the chief industry the other traders will be affected. The total cut of logs of the Aroostook this year is but eight million feet which is forty million less than last year.

The Orange Grand Lodge closed its session at Winnipeg on Friday. H. J. Marshall was re-elected grand master. The grand master, in his annual address, touched at length on the school question. He said the act lately passed by the government of Manitoba forever settled the question of separate schools, so that the school question, for all time to come, is out of the arena of Manitoba politics. It is proposed to hold a big demonstration of Orangemen in 1895.

Col. Denison, M. P. for Toronto, being asked by the bookbinders' union to present a petition to Parliament asking that, among other matters, the question of political union with the United States be submitted to the popular vote, replied that it could not be submitted as it suggests that a vote could be legal in favor of what is simply treason. He added that the petition was contrary to the constitution and was improper to be presented to Parliament.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Special Attractions

The store is wide-awake It looks after your interests as sincerely as its own. Something new is developing right along, and it pays shoppers to watch this column.

Bargains

We believe in low prices Such every-day bargains as these make the business bigger all the while:

Men's Print Shirts, 14 to 16½, regular price, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and $1 00 ..... 50c.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, regular price, 50c., for..... 35c.

We buy and sell in great quantities and prices are lower here in consequence.

W. G. CAMERON
55 Johnson Street.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactuers,

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 24

SMOKE
T and B
20 CENTS A PLUG.
MORRIS',
Colonist Block.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at

$1.75 per pair.

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government

mr 2-1mo

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Victoria on

Tuesday Evening, March 6th,

IN THE CITY HALL.

At 8 o'clock to discuss the projected railway connection with the Mainland via the Delta Railway.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

One of the Longest Parliamentary Session of Modern Times.

THE RECKLESS POLICY OF SALISBURY

Possible Split Between the Tories and Unionists—Wedding of the Great Ale-Maker's Daughter—The Disastrous Effect of the Coal Miner's Strike.

Southport, Feb. 14.—Both houses of parliament met again this week, the sitting of the house of commons being the 217th since the session opened. The session, it is pointed out, is the longest of modern times—if, indeed, it is not the longest ever known. During the past fifteen years the average length of a session has not been much more than 130 days. In 1892, when the general elections took place, parliament sat during the two sessions for less than 100 days, and there have been sessions during the present century when the sittings have only numbered 80. The present session is remarkable, not only for its length, but for the fact that more than a year has elapsed since it was opened, it having begun on January 31st, 1893. How long the house of commons will sit without being disturbed by a general election depends entirely upon the house of lords and the temperament of the cabinet. Members of the Gladstone Liberal party have no desire for a struggle in the country just yet. This feeling is shared by the Unionists as a whole, but the latter will not do anything to avert the crisis, and if it pleases the lords to stand by their own amendments," Mr. Chamberlain and his friends will support them. The professed intention of the ministers is to carry on, in spite of the lords, certainly until the autumn, when an appeal to the country will become a possible complement of the present conflict. Their wish is to pass a new registration bill, with one man one vote, and the measure would, if it became law, give the Gladstonian Liberal party, it is believed, a material advantage at the polls. In any case it is assured by those likely to speak with authority that the government will not immediately dissolve parliament.

Although the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's retirement was premature, it is not at all unlikely that it may come soon. Wonderful though his vitality is, considering his years, it is apparent that he is frail and that his powers are wandering. By the strictest attention to the regimen prescribed for him he may be able to stave off his withdrawal from public life, but it is obvious that he cannot for any long period continue to undertake the responsibilities of leadership. His eyesight is failing, his hearing is defective, and these infirmities impose an extra strain upon him. Very little, however, would suffice to incapacitate him for work.

The lords have become more and more courageous in the slaughter of Gladstonian bills. The employers' liability bill was mutilated out of all use or value, and the parish councils bill has been treated still more barbarously. Both measures were intended to confer great benefit on the workers, and both have been destroyed by the selfish action of the non-workers. Lord Salisbury has led his followers in a resistless crusade of legislative wrecking, the man-and-a-boy party of the government's followers standing helplessly by to witness the slaughter and to mutter unattended protests. Lord Salisbury's attack on the parish councils bill has been just a degree too reckless. He quite ignored the Duke of Devonshire's contingent, and in the massacre of every clause of value he exceeded the toleration of his Unionist compeer. Lord Salisbury set out to achieve the total ruin of the bill, and overstepped the mark in trying to throw rental burdens wholly on the poorest of occupiers. The ducal worm must turn some time, and his grace of Devonshire openly disavowed the policy of his leader. Lord Salisbury's recklessness produced a Unionist revolt, which may end possibly in a historic party breach.

Speculation is rife as to how far the disavowal threatens to separate the Conservative and Unionist hosts, and how far the Conservative coldness is likely to force the backsliding Liberals into their old-time groove. In their maltreatment of the parish councils bill they have shown themselves as much opposed to English as to Irish reform; and if the arrogance of the lords be appreciated by the electorate the Gladstonians will have vast cause of thankfulness to the enemy. Lord Salisbury has done them a greater kindness than writing a book. He has said countless indiscreet things, and when the political controversy is transferred to the country, though it be fought on the confusing method of platform contradiction, the workers will probably make themselves heard.

Just as the jubilee of the Queen was celebrated by a great exhibition in Manchester, so it is proposed to mark the opening of the ship canal enterprise by an exhibition. The exhibition will be held in September and October next at Manchester. The products of India, Canada, Australia, Jamaica, Ceylon, etc., will be shown, and a special point will be made in showing them in connection with the development of trade by the ship canal. One-third of the exhibition space will be devoted to the colonies; a special building will be erected for machinery, etc.; Arts and crafts will be shown in actual operation, and there will be many other features of interest. Some of the best bands in the country have been engaged, and, mindful of the popularity of the fairy fountain of the Jubilee exhibition, a similar source of attraction will be introduced on this occasion. The title of the show will be the British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition.

Everybody agrees that Miss Bass' wedding with Mr. Baillie of Dochfour was extremely well managed. The Hon. Nellie Bass, Lord Burton's heiress, carries with her a great fortune (some say that the settlements were represented by five figures), so that the happy bridegroom may consider himself in every sense a fortunate man. There were ten bridesmaids, which is a little in excess of even a royal ceremonial. Never in our time has a subject of the Queen outside the family circle received so many presents, between five and six hundred being on show at Chesterfield House. The large ball room almost resembled a fashionable curiosity shop, the tables and walls being literally covered with knic-nacs, jewelry and curios of every sort and kind. Two tiaras and a fringed necklace were very much admired, while the pearl and diamond coronet, originally made for the Duchess of York, must be of immense value. The Duchess of York herself forwarded a small fan bearing an inscription of good wishes from Victoria May.

A parliamentary return just published shows that on the 31st of December last England had 15 first class battleships, France 9, Russia 9, Germany, Italy 9 and Austria none. England at the same date was building or preparing to build 7 first class battleships, France and Russia six each, Germany and Italy three each and Austria none.

Mr. John Galloway, head of the well-known engineering firm at Manchester, died at that place this week at the advanced age of 91. He was regarded as the father of the iron trade in the district, and his firm made the first engine which ran between Manchester and Liverpool. They were also the constructors of the pier at Southport, which is one mile in length, and which was erected thirty years ago.

Every week there are recorded numerous accidents in the football field, and one I noticed this week, which no doubt would be of interest to your readers, and that was of Lieut. Sir R. Arbuthnot, bart., which took place at Portsmouth while playing in a match. He was thrown and had his shoulder dislocated. Another young man named Baker died at Banbury infirmary from the result of a football accident while playing for Jesus college, Oxford.

At the meeting of the Great Northern railway company, held yesterday, Lord Colville said that the loss to their company owing to the coal strike was £280,000, and this represented the reduction of dividend as compared with the corresponding period of 1892. The revenue was the lowest for eleven years, and this was partly accounted for by the greatly increased working expenses, a considerable portion of which was owing to reduced hours, increased wages and the serious requirements of the board of trade. The trading interest was dominant in both houses of parliament, and he suggested a combination of railway interests for mutual protection. He was glad to say that there was an improvement in trade, and that the receipts since the 1st ult. had increased about £3,000 per week. The Lancashire & Yorkshire railway receipts last week were £5,378 better than in the corresponding week of last year, about four-fifths of the improvement being in merchandise, minerals, etc. A year ago, however, the traffic was seriously affected by the wages dispute in the cotton trade. For the first six weeks of this year the company's receipts are £30,389 better than those of a year ago.

It is announced that, partly as the result in the fall in the price of silver, it has been arranged to hold a congress in Liverpool in Easter week of representatives of the gold and silver trade. Among the subjects to be considered are—(1) The abolition or reduction of the plate licenses; (2) hall marking; (3) the promotion of technical schools for apprentices and of manual training in elementary schools.

The inquiries received by the leading lines of Atlantic steamers for passages to Europe this spring encourages the expectation that the number of American travellers will this year not only reach the average, but exceed that of the last two or three years. The two largest and fastest steamers in the trade, the Lucania and the Campania, after a short overhaul in the dry dock, resume their sailings, the former on the 24th inst., and the latter on the 10th March. The commercial community is still further interested in the resumption of these vessels' sailings, as they will thereby be given a fourteen days' course of post between Great Britain and the United States, only possible by their means and the Queenstown route. The other liner fast steamers will also be in evidence in the course of another month, and all complaints of delayed mails through the necessary employment of slower boats for a short period in the depth of winter will be obviated and the American and British public be given a facility for correspondence unequalled by any other in the world.

A terrific storm raged throughout Great Britain last Saturday and Sunday, doing a large amount of damage and causing the loss of a great many lives. The velocity of the wind in some parts was at the rate of 40 miles an hour. However, yesterday was a perfect summer's day and it keeps mild and open weather today. There are indications of a very early spring.

I overheard on the street yesterday a conversation between two matrons of apparently modest station in life. They asked with well-simulated enthusiasm after the other's family. "You wouldn't know the baby now," quoth one dame. "He is getting such a big boy. And isn't he clever. Why, if you say anything to him he says, 'I'll spit in your eye!' "Dear little soul!" ejaculated the other, with womanly sympathy. Yours,

JOHN HALL.

Stronger Than Scents.

A romantic young clerk bought a splendid cut-glass bottle of Eau de Cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young lady he was keeping company with; but on reaching the house he felt a little embarrassed for fear there were members of the family present, and so left the beautiful gift in the hat-stand drawer and passed in.

The movement was perceived by a graceless brother of the young lady, who appropriated the Eau de Cologne for his own use, and then hung about to observe the result. In a little while the young man slipped out to the secret depository, and, securing the splendid gift, slipped back again into the parlour, where with a few appropriate words he pressed it upon the blushing girl.

Like the good and faithful daughter that she was, she at once hurried into the presence of her mother, and the old lady was charmed. She drew out the stopper, laid her nostrils over the aperture, and fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them bubble. Then she laid the bottle down, and picking up a brass-mounted fire shovel instead, said, as soon as she could say anything:—

"Where is that miserable wretch?"

He, all unconscious of what had happened, was in front of the mirror, adjusting his necktie and smiling at himself. Here she found him, and said to him:—

"Oh, you are laughing at the trick you played on an old woman, are you?"

And then she gave him one on the ear. And he, being more eloquent with his legs than his tongue, hastened from thence, howling, and accompanied to the gate with that brass-mounted shovel. He says he would give everything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake has been made.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW SCHOOL ACT.

To the Editor: Minister Baker has given notice that he intends to amend the school act. Would you not advise him to do away with the council of public instruction, so that the new minister of education may not be compelled to go before the teachers with his finger in his mouth and say: The rule compelling you to examine daily is ruining the youth of the province; but what can I do? Pope, Wilson and the council put the rule there and they won't let me repeal it." What a pitiable spectacle to behold! A minister of the crown vigorously condemning a rule which is enforced by his own department!

Would you not advise him to amend section 64 so as to prevent the government from depriving the school children of the use of the school building against the wishes of the school trustees. You may remember that the government under this section in a high-handed, arbitrary manner took the control of the public school building at Comox out of the hands of the trustees and closed it by the aid of their government agent.

Would you not advise him to amend section 56 so as to allow political opponents the chance of becoming teachers in the province? At present, by means of this clause, they are excluded.

Would you not advise him to amend subsection 10 of section 6 and give teachers the right to appeal to a court or judge? At present, as Premier Davie has said, the only redress a teacher has is to find fault and get the government turned out of power. Is it not a standing disgrace to the province that the council of public instruction can treat teachers with the grossest injustice and the only remedy they have is to find fault? I have done this persistently for four years, and have not yet succeeded in getting simple justice. The only hope I have is that Providence may by death or otherwise remove those who prevent justice being done.

He might also amend section 50 by striking out that part which compels the school trustees to do the dirty work of the government and let the government do its own dirty work. The clause reads as follows: "The trustees shall, upon notification from the council of public instruction of the inefficiency or misconduct of the teacher give such teacher 30 days' notice of dismissal."

J. N. MUIR.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor: During my short stay in your city I have been closely watching the actions of our labor representative, Mr. Keith. I must confess I am greatly disappointed with our choice, as we expected he would be able to do something for the working classes this session. It is true he made an effort to prohibit Chinese from being employed in coal mines. Knowing his method was declared unconstitutional, why did he not adopt other means, as suggested, to secure that end? Again, why did he allow the Hon. Mr. Davie to withdraw the labor bureau bill on the pretext that the new measure proposed to make the awards of arbitration final, conclusive and binding on all parties, and, because a royal commission appointed in England to inquire into the labor question had strongly reported against compulsory arbitration? I do not propose to discuss the Hon. Mr. Davie's motive for saying this, as I think it is probable that he has not given the bill the careful study that he might have done, otherwise I do not think he would have made the above statement. In referring to clause 21 of the proposed act it is plain to an ordinary mind that it requires the consent of both parties to the dispute before the award can be made binding. Sub-section two of the above section requires the unanimous approval of the three members of the said council before it be made binding, so that in any case it is only compulsory to form boards of conciliation and arbitration at once instead of forming them after prolonged strikes and lockouts, which is the ultimate result in all cases before an agreement can be arrived at. As for the carrying out of the award, it is clearly a matter of honor, not compulsion. The apparent apathy in which Mr. Keith allowed these remarks to pass unchallenged shows that either he did not understand the wording of the bill or that he was not sincere in his professions. I would suggest that he ask leave to have the bill reintroduced. I am fully satisfied that when fully defined before the members of the legislature it will meet with but little opposition from members of the house, capitalists, employers of labor or society generally, as it will be seen that it will not only benefit labor and employers of labor, but the province generally. Mr. Davie said that "of course the present statute would remain." I did not see that Mr. Keith asked the government if they intended to carry out their promises by appointing a workingman to collect labor statistics and examine into the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, to examine factories, workshops, mills, etc. I would ask Mr. Keith if it is his intention to forsake his independence and the workingmen and revert into a chronic growler. I hope he will excuse me when I say, Shake thyself, assert thy independence, use discretion and policy to obtain the rights of the workingmen whom you represent.

A COSMOPOLITAN WORKINGMAN

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health-restorer and health-maintainer.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. ttu&w

Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd.
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL.

Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd.
BESSEMER STEEL. .·. OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DN.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.
	Ar.	Ar.		
	8 35 A M	2 00 P M		VICTORIA
	8 44	2 04	1	Russells
	8 51	2 08	2	Esquimalt
	8 54	2 10	3	Colwood
	8 58	2 13	4	Goldstream
	9 04	2 18	6	Shawnigan Lake
	9 14	2 26	9	Cobble Hill
	9 24	2 34	12	Mohpheron
	9 31	2 40	15	Koksilah
	9 37	2 45	17	Duncans
	9 47	2 53	22	Somenos
	9 55	2 59	26	Chemainus
	10 13	3 15	35	Oyster Bay
	10 23	3 24	40	Nanaimo
	10 35	3 34	46	Wellington
	Ar.	Ar.		
	8 25	2 45		

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.
	Dp.	Dp.		
	8 00 A M	2 00 P M		Wellington
	8 04	2 04	1	Nanaimo
	8 14	2 14	7	Oyster Bay
	8 26	2 26	18	Chemainus
	8 36	2 36	23	Somenos
	8 44	2 44	27	Duncans
	8 51	2 51	30	Koksilah
	8 57	2 57	33	Cowichan Lake
	9 07	3 07	38	Shawnigan
	9 17	3 17	43	Goldstream
	9 22	3 22	45	Colwood
	9 26	3 26	47	Esquimalt
	9 30	3 30	48	Russells
	9 35	3 35	50	Victoria
	Ar.	Ar.		
	10 15	4 15		

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch 's steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M

City of Puebla - - Mar. 4

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma	Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul	Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria	Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 25th
Steamship Victoria	May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or H. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Rates to all Points East and Southeast

$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto.

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

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ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE EXPERT'S OPINION.

Electrician Stickles on His Inspection of the City Plant.

WHAT HIS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE

He Favors Discarding the Present Engines, But the Retention of the Dynamos and Lamps—Bad Condition of the Poles and Insolation.

The committee on lighting of the city council which recently reported a plan to place a loan of $55,000 before the people to put the city's lighting upon a satisfactory basis were greatly aided in their work by C. H. Stickles, the expert electrician. In view of its acceptance and the decision to place it before the people, the following extract from the report of Mr. Stickles will be interesting:

Acting upon the request of your chairman, Mr. H. A. Munn, I have inspected the city lighting station on Yates street, and have also made as careful an examination of the pole line and fire alarm system as it was possible to make under the existing circumstances.

At the station I found the large engine provided for operating the plant, wholly unsuitable for electric lighting, for the following reasons: 1. That the engine is not of sufficient capacity. 2. That it does not govern close enough to meet the requirements of electric lighting.

These two reasons alone are more than sufficient to justify the city in setting them aside and putting in new engines. In looking further into the matter I find the engine as now placed is badly out of line, in fact as far as I can ascertain it has never been in line; the result is that the engineer dare not put the engine into proper adjustment. Another fault is that the heater provided for heating the feed water is of so small a capacity as to greatly increase the back pressure in the cylinder.

I further wish to call your attention to the fact that this engine was built to run at a speed of 100 revolutions per minute; in order to obtain the necessary dynamo speeds you are obliged to run this engine at about 150 revolutions per minute, which I think, owing to the peculiar construction of the fly wheel, is somewhat in excess of the limit of safety, but under the circumstances the city is obliged to take this risk. When the large engine is run alone, your engineer informs me that he is obliged to take off the governor and run with boiler regulation, in order to keep the lamps up to anything like their candle power. The belts are also giving out; especially the main driving belt from the large engine. In fact it is so bad that the engineer does not care to take the risk of running the plant with the large engine alone.

As regards dynamos: While the dynamos in use are not the best of their class, still they are giving very fair service, and I think the city would be fully justified in wearing them out, as I do not believe it is good economy to throw aside machinery that can be operated without detriment to the service, or unnecessary expense. The lamp in use should, if properly adjusted, give very good results. It is simple in its construction and easily repaired and maintained. The pole line I find in very bad condition. Since your pole line was built through the principal streets of the city a great many other poles have been put in by other companies, and I find in several places that the city arc wires are threaded in among these poles, and have not in all places where making contact with other poles been provided with brackets and insulators; the result is that you have a great many grounds in your circuit. In going over the line I find that a large number of the splices in the wire are not soldered, and in some cases not taped. In one place I found from 60 to 80 feet of bare copper wire carrying a current of at least 1700 volts. This bare wire is in a place where it is liable to come in contact with fire alarm wires, telephone wires, messenger wires and light wires of other companies, and in case of such contact might cause considerable damage, possibly loss of life. The insulators used on the line were, as far as I saw, all single Petticoat. Single Petticoat insulators were, when electric lighting was first established, used almost exclusively, and for some years was believed to have a sufficiently high insulating resistance. Later experience with high voltages have proven that a single Petticoat insulator is of comparatively low resistance, and for this reason has been entirely abandoned by all electrical construction companies, and the double Petticoat insulator used in its place. The best insulator we have now in use to-day is a double Petticoat insulator with the outer Petticoat turned up so as to form a cup, which is filled with paraffine oil. It would not be necessary to use these high grade insulators on your lines, as they are used only on lines carrying from 2000 to 4000 volts alternating, although in some cases they have been used on lines carrying currents of a lower voltage. The old style double Petticoat insulator would be amply sufficient for your needs. I also find that many of the poles belonging to the city are in a very bad condition. In hardly any portion of the city do they have a level line top or conform with street lines. Poles not setting in line, or not being all the same height, put an unnecessary strain upon the insulators and many times break them, thereby causing a "ground," consequently a loss of current. The lamp suspension is not as good as it should be. I notice in many parts of the city that the lamps lately put up are suspended from a wooden bracket. Of course you will readily understand how much weakened this bracket would become from exposure to the weather. I wish particularly to call your attention to the mast arm suspension on the corner of Broad and Pandora streets. This I understand is a sample mast arm furnished by a local firm, and it is really the best you have in your city. The only improvement that I would suggest, is that the wood cross arm with porcelain insulators be taken off, and a Standard iron bracket arm used in its place, with double Petticoat insulators cemented on with plaster of paris. This construction would give you the highest insulation possible under the circumstances.

In view of the above condition of affairs I think it would be the best policy for the city to discard the present plant, with the exception of the lamps and dynamos, and procure the very best apparatus obtainable to take its place. I would recommend that the present engines be set aside and a 150 horse-power high speed automatic engine substituted in their place. The Corliss engine is looked upon as an engine of very high economy. The advocates of slow speed engines claim less cost of fuel per horse-power and less cost of attendance and repairs; but this engine, as a cost form of Corliss type was practically a perfected machine at the beginning of the commercial development of electric lighting, while the high speed engines may be said to have developed with the electrical industries. As it would be necessary with compound engines to carry a greatly increased team pressure, I would advise that the most approved type of water tube boiler be installed in the place of the tubular boilers. Refering again to the power house on Yates street, I would recommend that if the corporation of Victoria decide to retain the lighting station at that place, that they take out the dynamos now in use and place them in the tramway power house and run them from that station until the new machinery had been put into the Yates street station and thoroughly tested. I would suggest that the engines be placed near the front of the building, the shaft be taken out and the dynamos be belted direct. A 150 horse-power engine would run four 50 light machines, running two in tandem on each fly wheel of the engine. A further increase could be put in without disturbing the plant in operation. If the city decide to build a new power-house, I would suggest that property be obtained in Victoria West, somewhere along the line of the E. & N. railway. The additional line construction from Victoria West to connect with the present lines would amount to very little compared with other advantages. Having a station at that point the distance from your centre of distribution would make no difference in the operation of the plant. In arc lighting, a ten, twelve or even fourteen mile circuit is by no means uncommon. The city of Olympia, Washington, has its arc dynamos placed at Tumwater falls, about six miles from the centre of distribution. This would be a longer circuit than from Victoria West to Oak Bay. Before procuring property in Victoria West I would suggest that a careful enquiry be made as to the cost of fuel delivered there, as this question would be an important factor in making your decision. Another point in favor of Victoria West is that if you decide to run compound engines, you would need a large quantity of water for your condensers; at Victoria West the water could be pumped out of the bay for your condensers at no cost except that of operating the pump. On Yates street you would doubtless be obliged to use water from the city water mains, which would ultimately be found very expensive and might, if any accident happens to the mains, cause considerable trouble. Another point to be considered in moving the station to Victoria West would be real estate values. However, the removal of the plant would in no wise interfere with the re-modelling of the works; as a good station could be put in at the present location, but I think it could be operated for a little less money from Victoria West.

It might be possible to build the plant at the foot of a street where it would not in any way interfere with traffic, and the city be at no expense for a building site. This, of course, is a matter for you to decide.

Referring again to the fire alarm system. I find that it is running partly on the city's poles, partly on the telephone poles, and in fact on the poles of nearly every electric company in Victoria. I would suggest that in building the new pole line, which is urgently needed for your lighting service (to say nothing of the needs of the fire alarm system), that poles be procured high enough to put the fire alarm wires at least three feet above the lighting wires, and that in all places where the fire alarm wires crossed under the wires of other companies, the guard wires be placed on the pole top and high guard pins on each side of the cross arm, making three guard wires in all. This would effectually protect your fire alarm wires against any interference from other systems, and I have no doubt would serve to materially decrease the number of false alarms coming in, and at the same time do away with two-thirds of your battery trouble. I believe a great deal of fault has been found with your men in charge of the fire alarm system and the lighting plant. Perhaps in some cases the complaint may have had just cause, of this I can say nothing, but at the same time I deem it an act of simple justice to the city's employees to say that so far as I have been able to learn, the men seem to be doing their duty conscientiously, and I do not think that a change would in any way benefit the city. In fact I have been somewhat surprised to find that the men have done so well under the existing circumstances.

It may be said that the council is likely not to accept the Victoria West proposal as for the transmission of power they would have to resort to a cable or bridge. The same reasoning, however, will apply elsewhere, and anyhow the objections stated may be overcome.

A Railway Rumor.

A special to the Review from Victoria, B. C., says: Negotiations are pending between D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad company, and William C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, by which it is believed that the former road will be taken in charge by the Canadian Pacific by May or June of this year and operated as a part of that transcontinental line. The authority for this statement is a Canadian Pacific official, who says the Canadian Pacific has for some time had its eye on the Spokane Falls & Northern road as a necessary branch to an important freight field and recently has aided Mr. Corbin in every possible way to extend his road, which is the only road running out of Spokane not operated by a transcontinental line. About the time that the Spokane road was pushing its line into British Columbia the Canadian Pacific was doing equally good work just east of the Rocky mountains in taking the narrow gauge road from Dunmore to Lethbridge and changing it into a standard gauge. This gave it a connection with the Great Falls & Canada road, from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Mont. From Lethbridge surveys were run out to Fort Macleod to connect with the branch running from Fort Macleod through Calgary, on the old Canadian Pacific line to Edmonton. A work kept more secret was the running of surveys through Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson and then by a detour to Slocan Lake and Nakusp. Surveys are now being made from Nakusp to Revelstoke, and as soon as this line can be built it will be operated. The Spokane road now runs into Nelson, and when the Canadian Pacific is completed from Fort Macleod to Nelson it is intended to use the Spokane road and operate it as a Canadian Pacific property. As to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Canadian Pacific will purchase that and use it as its main line when the cut-off to the coast is built. The latter will open up the Okanagan mining region as it goes.

Work will be started on the Crow's Nest line as soon as the weather will permit. The deal with Mr. Corbin will be closed in four to six weeks at most, and next year regular Canadian Pacific trains will be running into Spokane.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, singers, and actors, all recognize the virtues of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most eminent men says: "It is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs."

The Salton Sea.

The climate changes which will result from the lake so recently formed in the deserts of Southern California have been the subject of much popular discussion, and correspondents have given full play to a lively imagination in the surmises regarding the changes which are imminent. It is a fact that on the coast adjacent to this lake there has been an unusual, and, according to the oldest inhabitant, an unprecedented rainfall; but whether this is merely a coincidence or the direct result is not easy to determine. Our knowledge of summer storms, and ability to predict them, is not an exact science. It is well known that the showers occasionally falling in summer are not connected with general cyclonic disturbances, but are due rather to local causes. Lieutenant Finley seems to attribute but little influence to the lake so recently formed, and regards the heavy rainfall in the country adjacent as mere coincidence. Now, does he believe that there will be any climatic change, even should there be formed a permanent inland sea, basing his opinion on the fact that in many portions of California, Nevada, and Oregon, in regions equally arid, there are lakes of large extent, and that they do not materially modify or differ from the climates prevailing elsewhere. When it is remembered, however, that this lake covers some 1,700 square miles, and that at a moderate calculation from each square mile some fifty millions of inches of water are daily absorbed, there must be an increase of aqueous vapor in the surrounding air, and if the circumstances were such as to be favorable to condensation, a greater precipitation could easily result. It is claimed that the topographical features of the country strongly favor such condensation, there being in close proximity an elevated mountain chain, beyond which the cool breezes from the ocean render the air along the western slope decidedly colder. It is in these mountains that the recent cloudbursts occurred. There has been a series of storms, and so far, no more plausible explanation of such precipitation has been offered.

It would seem that this region would be a far better field for the experiments now being conducted by the government in its effort to produce artificial precipitation than the places so far selected. Granting that the hypothesis on which these experiments are being conducted is true, in order for them to succeed their should be a large amount of aqueous vapor in the air. Certainly the conditions surrounding Salton Lake in this respect would be extremely favorable for such experimentation.—Occidental Medical Times.

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Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

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A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley, which has been subjected to a treatment by which it is rendered easily digestible.

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"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 921-3m

THE WEEKLY TIMES
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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DAVIEISM IN DISREPUTE.

Incidents Which Increase the Dissatisfaction—An Indignation Meeting.

Nanaimo, March 5.—The meeting called at Northfield by the opposition is said to have been very successful as far as the attendance and speech making were concerned. The fact that the use of the hall at Wellington was denied the provincial members did not deter a large number of the residents of Wellington journeying to Northfield to listen to the arguments uttered by the different speakers. Messrs. Kitchen, J. C. Brown, T. Keith, T. Foster and C. C. McKenzie addressed the meeting, which was somewhat similar to the one held here. The episode of Hall's and Martin's behavior in the house were fully explained, and it tended to further increase the dissatisfaction with the reign of the Davie government.

The executive committee of the Reform club met the executive of the Miners' association on Saturday night, when the platform for the guidance of the candidate to be selected was fully arranged. The platform will be submitted to the club on Tuesday night for its final adoption. Candidates will also be nominated at this meeting and the ballot taken on the night of the first day that the miners are idle, so that the Miners' association may be enabled to participate in the selection of a candidate.

Dr. Walkem states that it is his intention to run for the south district in the interests of the Davie government. He also says J. Bryden will contest the other district.

An indignation meeting was to have been held at Alberni on Saturday night to protest against the appointment of a government agent there, unless such person is nominated and approved of by the residents there. They intend selecting a candidate and then petitioning the government to appoint him.

Accidents Will Happen.

The daily press continually record dangers to life and limb. The lesson to the prudent is, carry a small amount of cheap accident insurance, $3000 for 24 hours for 25 cents. Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street, agents of Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company.

Brief Locals.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—New rules for provincial jails and lock ups are being sent out by Supt. Hussey. They are neatly framed.

—J. Dewitt, of Ross Bay, complains of the theft of a lot of chickens. A couple of arrests will probably be made.

—Chris Cushman was taken to the New Westminster asylum last night by Constable Cameron of the city police. He is violently insane.

—A. H. Scaife, manager for British Columbia of the New York Life Insurance Company, has moved his office from the Wilson block to No. 6 Broughton street.

—Mrs. James Christiansen, senior, received the sad news this morning of the death of her aged mother in Orkney, Scotland. The lady passed away on February 7th in her 75th year.

—Among those who will participate in the Sons of Erin concert on March 17 will be Mrs. Rowlands, Madame Laird, Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. D. R. Harris, and of the male voices may be mentioned Messrs. Rowlands, Evan-Thomas, J. Brown and White.

—The funeral of Charles McKay, accidentally killed in Victoria West, took place yesterday afternoon. It was under the auspices of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and was from Odd Fellows Hall. Services were conducted in St. John's church by Rev. Brother W. D. Barber.

—The case of Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley, who is charged with an assault upon N. P. Snowden, will be heard before Magistrate Macrae to-morrow morning. It is said that Mr. Wolley will freely admit slapping Mr. Snowden's face but will plead justification, he claiming that an injurious statement had been made against him.

—About 100 pounds of ore from Frank McQuillan's King Solomon mine at Alberni was put through a Crawford mill in New York. The mill saved 88 per cent. of the gold and a return of $85 to the ton was shown. Capital has been interested in the mine and a Crawford mill to be run by water power will be put in. It is proposed to go ahead this summer with the development of the property.

—The tiny body of a still-born child was washed ashore on the James Bay flats outside the bridge yesterday. It was discovered shortly after noon, reported to the police and an hour after removed to Hanna's undertaking rooms. Meanwhile quite a crowd was drawn to the spot by the discovery and viewed the little form. The police can hardly accomplish anything and an inquest is superfluous. The body seems to be that of a child of probably six months and weighs about half a pound.

Dr. Lang is this afternoon holding a post mortem examination on the body. The question of whether the child was ever alive will be settled and this evening at 7:30 there will be an inquest at the provincial police station. The province pays for it as the body was found below high water mark.

—At the morning service in Calvary Baptist church yesterday Rev. Thomas Baldwin announced that he could not yet give an answer to the offer of the pastorate to him until he visited his home in Seattle. He thanked the congregation for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Baldwin will visit Seattle this week and return by Sunday next. The congregation hope that he will accept. Every time he has spoken here it has been to a large congregation.

Bishop of Olympia Dead.

Santa Barbara, Cal., March 5.—Right Rev. Dr. Paddock, Bishop of Olympia, died at Mirimar, Cal., on Sunday evening. The remains will go to Vancouver, Wash., for interment on March 15th, beside those of his wife.

American.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Col. Taylor, business manager of the Philadelphia Times, died suddenly of heart disease last night, aged 48.

New York, March 5.—Joseph B. Coe, a lawyer, was found dead in a vacant lot near his home this morning.

Scranton, Pa., March 5.—The hearing of the case of Miss Anna Dickinson against the Danville insane asylum officials to recover $100,000 for false imprisonment, has been postponed.

Washington, March 5.—A dispatch from Yokohama states that the cruiser Marion was compelled to put back to Yokohama owing to damage received in a gale while on the way to San Francisco.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—H. C. Wiltshaw, alias H. C. Watkins, who stole $36,000 from the Merchants' National bank, New York, three years ago has been arrested here.

West Superior, Wis., March 5.—Work will be resumed in the shops of the American steel barge Co. to-morrow, 200 men being employed.

Syracusem, N. Y., March 5.—Four children belonging to John Kelly of Fayettville, were poisoned by eating wild parsnip yesteday. Two died and others will survive.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—Judge Caldwell this morning handed down a decision in which the petitions of the Mercantile Trust Co., as holders of certain bonds, are denied, except as relates to the payment of interest thereon by the present receivers of the Atchison & Santa Fe system. The judge denies the motion for separate receivers for the roads.

Deadwood, S. D., March 5.—All the Chinese part of the town and many other buildings were burned to-day. Loss $150,000.

The Bengal Lac Industry.

Lac or gum lac is a substance produced in Bengal on the leaves and branches of certain trees by a small insect, the Coccus ficus. The trees selected are principally the Ficus indica, Ficus religiosa, and Rhamnus Jujuba. There are three kinds of lac known in commerce, distinguished by the names of stick lac, seed lac, and shellac. Stick lac is the substance in its natural state; it is of a reddish color and incrusts small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water it loses its red color, and is then termed seed lac, and when melted and reduced to the state of thin sheets it is called shellac, which has a yellowish brown color. The French representative at Calcutta has recently reported upon the present condition of the lac industry. He states that the finest descriptions are found in Assam and Bengal, and that coming from the former is a very important article of trade. Lac from Burma, which is chiefly produced in the upper districts and the Shan States, is sent to Calcutta to be worked up. Burma, it is said, is in a position to supply endless quantities of lac, as the vast forests there contain so many descriptions of trees well adapted to its development. The districts of Punjab and Mysore are large producers of lac, which is chiefly used at the place of production, its inferior quality rendering it unfit for exportation. Then come Bengal, Oudh, Scinde, and the Central Provinces, which yield lac. According to the quality, it is sent to Calcutta to be melted, or to certain towns of the interior, such as Hyderabad and Mirzapore, for working up into bangles and other articles. There are large numbers of factories in India, but the greater part are of little importance, and only turn out products of very second-rate quality. The methods of manufacture vary according to district. Lac die is used to a very considerable extent in dyeing. It is, however, in connection with furniture making that the largest quantity of lac is used, and this industry has of recent years made considerable progress in the provinces of Scinde and the Punjab. In making the furniture, a very light wood is used, which contains no resin and which can be easily worked. This wood is obtained from a species of poplar tree, and takes the lacquer easily. Lac is also used in making trinkets, such as bangles, rings, and other ornaments, which are worn by the women of the poorer classes. In Burma, it is used in fastening sword blades in their handles, and in certain districts it is used in making whetstones by mixing a portion of powdered lac with three parts of river sand. In hat making, a mixture of lac, mastic pounce, and other resins, dissolved in alcohol, is used to stiffen silk hats, and in lithography lac is used in conection with the preparation of the ink. Mixed with resin and certain coloring material, it makes sealing wax. Lac also enters into the composition of numerous varnishes. In adding to a solution of lac in alcohol, a yellow clear substance such as gum gutta, saffron, etc., a liquid is obtained which gives to copper and other metals the appearance of gold, while still preserving their brightness.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

ONLY ONE GOAL.

After a closely contested game on Saturday the Victoria association football team defeated the Nanaimo Rangers by one goal to none. During the first half neither team scored but by a united rush in the first part of the second half the Victorias succeeded in putting the ball between the visitors' goal posts. Both teams played a strong, steady game, being very evenly matched. The visitors were entertained at dinner in the evening at the Hotel Victoria.

The Irish "kickers" will please meet at 88 Quebec street at 8:30 to-night for a run for "wind" for the "Creation" match. Every member of the team is requested to be on hand.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

THE BELL OF JUSTICE.

There was a king long years ago;
His name historians doth not know

He lived beneath Italian skies,
A noble monarch, just and wise.

That he might serve his people well,
In a high tower he hung a bell.

He who was wrong had but to ring
The bell of justice, for the king

Was bound to make the humblest prayer
The subject of his royal care.

At first men rung it every day;
Rotted at last the rope away.

And, growing shorter by degrees,
Swayed lightly to each passing breeze.

For many a month it idle hung,
No longer needed. No one rung

For justice. Men had learned to fear,
And dreaded now the bell to hear.

At length a wandering grapevine clung
Tight to the rope that idly hung.

And firmly held it, sweetly grasped,
As if one hand another clasped.

A starving horse turned out to die,
Our summer day was passing by.

And browsing where the grapevine hung,
The bell of justice loudly rung.

Straightway a royal herald came,
And saw the horse half-starved and lame.

He told the king who rang the bell;
The monarch answered: "It is well.

'The brute for justice doth appeal,
For starving brutes I pity feel.'

"Go seek the owner out for me,
And tell him this is our decree:

"Long as he lives this horse must fare
On oats and grass of his. Beware!

"If he again for justice call
My wrath shall on his owner fall."

Would God to-day there was a bell
That brutes could ring and thereby tell

The story of their cruel wrongs,
And win the justice that belongs

To every creature, great and small;
For God, their maker, loveth all.

—Robert L. Bangs, in the Independent.

Paving Blocks of Blast Furnace Slag.

About 20 years ago it was discovered by a Mr. Woodward that blast furnace slag run into an iron mold and annealed, would make an exceedingly tough block suitable for road paving, much cheaper than granite or any other stone. The manufacture of these blocks is now carried on in England, and has become a staple industry. The total product is at present about 100,000 blocks per week, of a value of about $3.25 per ton. The process of manufacture is as follows: The slag, when of suitable quality, is run into a ladle; from this it is poured into cast iron moulds secured to the periphery of a horizontal wheel. Each mould has a hinged bottom. The wheel is slowly rotated, and the bottom of the moulds are released in succession. The blocks, molten inside, but solid at the surface, drop into a soft bed of granulated slag, and are quickly removed and stacked in an annealing stove. When full the doors of the stove are closed, and the blocks are allowed to anneal themselves without extraneous heat. In about eight hours the doors are opened and the blocks withdrawn. They are then fit for use. Without annealing they would soon fall to pieces from internal stresses. The blocks are in great demand for street paving, not only locally, but also foreign towns where they can be conveyed by water.

Roman Advertisements.

Latin inscriptions, advertisements of tradesmen, form an interesting class. Here is one found near Rome: "If you want inscriptions made, or have any need of marble work, you'll get it here." Another enterprising man at Bologna announces: "A bath in town style and every convenience." A similar notice meets us only eight miles from Rome, where, of course, most of the customers would be able to know whether they really had "town style" or not.

A curious example comes from Lyons, which may be paraphrased thus: "Here Mercury promises profit, Apollo safety, and Septumanus bread and breakfast. He who has been here before will be treated all the better a second time. Stranger, settle on your lodging beforehand." A more independent tone is taken by another inkeeper, who doesn't hesitate to declare that his house is not intended for people of moderate means. "If you live in good style, here's the house for you; if in poor fashion, I'll put up with you, but I shall be ashamed of having you." There are a good many modern hotels conducted on this principle, but the proprietors are not as a rule quite so frank in expressing their sentiments.—Macmillan's Magazine.

DIED.

THOMPSON—In Victoria, B. C., on the 4th instant, Jane Huggard, beloved wife of Henry Thompson, aged, 75 years.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttsaw

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—T Green, Mrs Russell, E Dickey and wife, Gerty Grant, C Ryan, O C Hastings, H Conners, Miss Walker, W B Gray, G Stutesde, Miss Edmonds and sister, Mary Halver, J Phillips, Mrs E Schermerhorn, W H Morrison, Mrs Black, A Tewald, M White, J K Turrell, E H Brown, C J Reed, J Newbauer, D P Gibson, G Gilver.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—H E Connon, Mrs Connon, Miss Ellis, E Brownlie, Mrs Askew, D R Harris, F W Flint, Miss Topp, J Frank, P Rider, Dr Milne, M P P, W S Terry, Master Melrose, Jas Lancaster, Geo Bishop, S Oppenheimer, Mrs and Mrs H Mahoney, J McIntosh, Mrs Flint, J H Crozier, F Goldberg, D L McDonald, J Mallett, Mis Melrose, Mis Gamble, J B Esherman, G D Becker, Mrs S Smith, G L Center, Mis P Greenhow, J Topp, T W Hellyer, S Schwartz, J Stevens, Mrs Mellrose.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Mrs. F W Vincent, Master Vincent, J Mc Nicol, F Berry, A Lindsay, C G Wake, Wrs W D McIntosh, W D McIntosh, F V Austin, R J Reif, Mrs Smidt, E W Edwards, J J Southcott, L Robinson, J W Sinclair, W J Hopkins, J E Stevens, D McArthur, D M Fraser, E Billingburst, G M Greenshields, F F Burns, W McEwan, Jno Wilson, Miss D Vosser, J Draner, Mrs Hopkins, J W Hackett, F A Gram, W H Langley, Ross Eckardt, A J Banham, A Jack.

Per Str. City of Puebla from San Francisco—J A Angus, Robt Jardine, J H Langley, W L Nicoll and wife, D Alton, W Cassidy, J Mayers, A E Poole, J Johnson, Miss A M Carr, Miss M Carr, M Brophy, T J Dawley and wife, H Shaw and wife, Annie Storey, Mrs T W Cartee, Mrs Ramboss, Mrs McPhair, J Kirk, J H Machab, Mrs Keough, J Webb and wife, F P Holloway, H Carrey, J Reese and wife, D K Lord, Mrs Calden, P A Lee, P C Donovan, Mrs Jones, J W Layman and wife, J M O' Brien, E W Morton, Mrs G H Madigan, Mrs M Leod, H Paget, and six steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—C P N Co, Weller Bros, J Fairall, T B Pearson, Col Ind Rev, J Pierey & Co, Lenz & Leiser, Turner Beeton & Co, G A Richardson, Shore & Anderson, A B Erskine, J Marpmont, Sister Superior, Duncans; C J W Davis, W Clark, Tator Mill Co, H Waller, Corporation Victoria, H Bornstein, J G Taylor, P T Patton, Wm Beach, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Puget Sound Flouring Mill Co., F Barris, A B Johnson & Co, Nanaimo, Thos Earle, S Leiser, A P Allen, F Kenemenal, Martin & Robertson, J Laranda, Young Bros.

Per Str. Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—E & N Ry Co, N S Keeper, R Maynard, Gov Print Office, W G Cameron, B Williams, E Wall & Co, C Bassett, G G Crofield, S H E Co, H Saunders, B & K M Co, A B Erskine, T Dickinson, S Reid, W & J Wilson, J Lukov, Lenz & Leiser, J Piercy & Co, Ames Holden, T Haughton, Langley & Co, E Franck, J Fullerton, H Mansell, Price's Cannery, H Baker, J Sommers, Wm Wilby, Corp Victoria, Johns Bros, R R Estrouff, W J Jeffree, W Marchant, Turner Beeton & Co, Valo & Brooks, J A Graham, J Hutcheson, Geo Everton, J H Todd, E G Prior, Stevens & Jenkins, J Partridge, Miss Wadsworth, C Meredith, R E Bayne, R P Rithet, Watson & Hall, Can Paint Co, E B Marvin, H W Higginbotham, Wm Beach, Dom Ex Co.

Per Str. City of Puebla from San Francisco—Allice & Ault, A Holmes, A McGregor & Son, D H Ross & CO, E Escalet, E B Marvin, & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, R P Rithet, F Carne jr, F W Foster, Gim Fook Yuen, Hudson Bay Co, Hip Lung, Justice Drake, J Carne jr, Jules Jeanin, Jno Yetter, Jno Barnsley & Co, J & A Charlton, L Wills, L Bologna, Langley & Co, Lai Wah, Matthews Richards & Tye, Muirhead & M, M Bantley, Gregor Knight & McKittrick, Nicholies & Renouf Ltd, M. P. Franck, B Ballista, P W Dempster, R P Rithet & Co, Robt Porter & Sons, Rendall & Hay, B Beauchamp, S Schoen, Speed Bros, S Leiser, Sere & Co, Thos Earle, Tai Fung, Turner Beeton & Co, Ames Holden Co Ltd, Phoenix Brewing Co, W J Pendray, Mrs M Chudley, Welch & Co, Mrs Hodge, Winch & Bower, Watson & Hall, W Jensen, Wilson Bros, Yuen Lung, Wells Fargo Co.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ca

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and ness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudyan Medical Institute, it is the strongest Vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Corsements.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES New Spring Goods

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

2

C. S. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

DOMINION CREAMERY

THE

Best in Canada.

ARRIVED

AND

Now on Sale

AT

Erskine, Wall & Co.

DR. BAKER'S

Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

SING KEE,

Intelligence Office.

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken. m1-tf

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Codrt for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased.
Feb. 12-30t

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

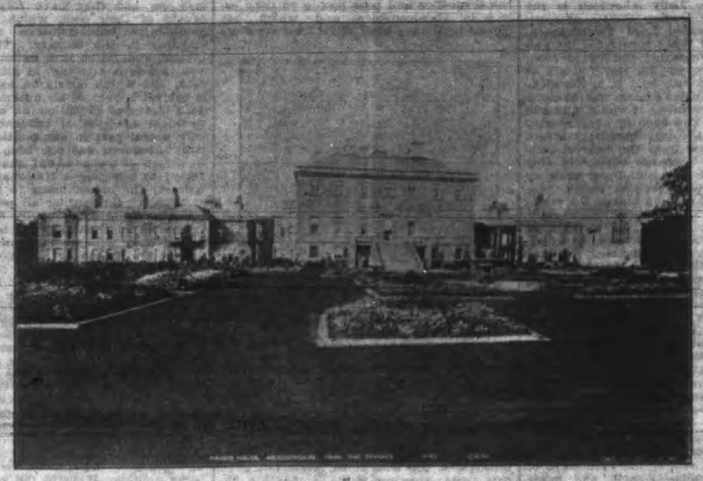
The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,

25 Government St., VICTORIA,

Victoria Times Supplement.

THE EARL ....AND.... COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

In the January number of The Review of Reviews, Mr. W. T. Stead gave an entertaining "character sketch," as he termed it, of his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Aberdeen. The sketch was accompanied by numerous photogravures, some of them from the camera of Lady Aberdeen herself. Believing the article to be of interest through Canada generally, The Globe has reproduced a large portion of it in the present issue, accompanied by handsome engravings from photographs secured through the courtesy of Lady Aberdeen. In some cases the photogravures are the same as those published with Mr. Stead's article. In the majority of cases the illustrations are quite new. Only lack of space prevented the reproduction of Mr. Stead's article in full.—



HADDO HOUSE, ABERDEENSHIRE, FROM THE TERRACE.

LORD ABERDEEN IN THE UNIFORM OF A LORD LIEUTENANT.

John Campbell Gordon, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, says Mr. Stead, was born in 1847, just before the great revolutionary outbreak which shook the thrones of Europe. He is, therefore, 46 years of age, but does not look more than 36. He has a singularly youthful appearance, and in this he resembles Lord Rosebery, whose juvenility of aspect has frequently occasioned remark, and which for some time stood in the way of the recognition of his qualities even by so familiar a friend as Mr. Gladstone. Lord Aberdeen was only a younger son till 1870, when the death of his brother George gave him a seat in the House of Lords, and brought him in sight of the career which up to the present moment has been one long progress of increasing service to the State. The Gordons are physically a fine race, and the present Earl, although not so tall as his brothers, is much stronger in muscular development than might be imagined from those who note his comparatively slight build. Like most men of his family, he is extremely fond of sport—physical exercise. Both of his brothers were splendid shots with the rifle, having carried all before them at Wimbledon on more than one occasion. It was this extreme devotion to the rifle which led to the lamentable accident which caused the death of his second brother.

Lord Aberdeen, however, unites with the love of sport, which is common to most landed aristocracy, a passion which among Peers is almost unique—from boyhood he has had a delight in locomotive engines; he is probably the only Peer who could drive an engine from London to Edinburgh. Through the indulgence of a relative, when he was still a schoolboy, he had permission to ride on the engine of a local railway, and he never, if he could help it, rode anywhere else. He had no greater delight than to stand in front of the fire-box acting as fireman or starter, and occasionally being permitted to drive the engine. He still remembers as one of the proudest days of his life how, when he had finished oiling the engine when at full speed, the old engine-driver said to him:—"John, I think I must apply for a day's holiday and let you take charge." From that time forward Lord Aberdeen has never lost touch with the locomotive engineers; no one is more popular with the railway servants in the old country, and nothing but the lack of acquaintance with the road and the signals stands in the way of his being able to take a Canadian Pacific express right across the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is certainly the first Governor-General who was also an engine driver. Engine driving, in fact, may be considered as one of his favorite hobbies, and one of the things which he looked forward to in the new world was that of making a study of the engines of America, as complete as that which he has made of the locomotives of England and Scotland. It was this boyish passion which first introduced him to public life. Lord De la Warr had moved for a select committee into railway accidents, and in support of his motion Lord Aberdeen, when a very young man, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords. There is no more difficult audience to address than the Peers, but his knowledge of the subject and the enthusiasm with which he explained the technicalities of railway management and the mysteries of fly-shunting to the Peers won him high praise, and when at a later period a Royal Commission was constituted in order to inquire into railway accidents he was immediately nominated as a commissioner. Of this commission the Duke of Buckingham was the first Chairman, but on his appointment to the Indian Presidency, Lord Aberdeen, although one of the youngest members of the commission, succeeded him as Chairman. It was a remarkable elevation for so young a man, and one of which he made the most to the interest of the railway servants. The commission reported in favor of the block system, continuous brakes, continuous foot boards, and of many other improvements which the railways have for the most part introduced of their own accord. As the commission was not unanimous, Lord Beaconsfield shirked the duty of legislation. Few questions are of more importance in the new world than that of reducing the unnecessary slaughter of railway employees, which in the United States attains dimensions far in excess of that of any other civilized country. There is probably no man west of the Atlantic with whom those who are working in this matter could more properly take counsel than the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, whose sympathies with the workmen are by no means circumscribed by parallels of latitude or mountain range or sea.

Lord Aberdeen's second appointment was somewhat similar, inasmuch as it concerned the prevention of the loss of life on the part of the working population. The agitation initiated by Mr. Plimsoll concerning the wholesale destruction of sailors' lives by the sending of coffin ships to sea, in order to realize a profit for the owners, led to a prolonged and angry controversy, in which Mr. Chamberlain, who was then President of the Board of Trade, took a very strong line against the ship owners. After considerable recrimination, during which feeling on both sides became extremely heated, it was at last decided to appoint a Royal Commission on which both parties could be represented to take evidence and report. The commission was a strong one. Mr. Chamberlain was one of its members, and the leading representatives of the ship owners were also there in force. It was no easy task presiding over a tribunal in which the chief disputants sat as judges, and it was a singular tribute to the rapidly rising reputation of the young Earl that he was selected as chairman, a position which somewhat resembled that of Aeolus in the cave of the winds. However by the judicious dining of the commissioners before they commenced the inquiry, and the excellent practice of lunching together during the course of the inquiry, Lord Aberdeen was able to establish sufficiently genial relations with the commissioners to get through with a singular absence of friction. His position as chairman was largely official and appeal was constantly made to him by the advocates of the respective side to rule out of order this, that or the other question. He was almost the youngest man on the commission, and his courtesy and amiability might have led some of the ruder commissioners to try to get their own way with a rough hand. Whatever attempts were made in this direction miscarried signally, and the commission had not been many days in session before its members recognized that although its president had a glove of velvet there was within it a hand of steel. When he had to vacate the chair in order to undertake the responsibilities of the Irish Viceroyalty, the commissioners, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, passed a unanimous vote expressing their high sense of the signal impartiality and savoir faire with which he had discharged the arduous duties of his office.

Lady Aberdeen. Mrs. Gladstone. Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Gladstone.

A GLADSTONE-ABERDEEN GROUP.

Up to this time the Earl of Aberdeen, although acting in hearty accord with Mr. Gladstone, who had always been a close personal friend of all the Aberdeens, and especially of the present Earl and Countess, had not held any purely political post under the Liberal party. Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, began life as a Conservative. He was first employed by Lord Castlereagh, and was subsequently Foreign Minister of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. When the Corn Laws went by the board he became a Peelite, and the Aberdeen Ministry was a combination of Peelites and Liberals, hence when the present Earl took his seat in the House of Lords he sat neither with the Conservatives nor with the Liberals, but occupied a place in the cross benches, which is supposed to belong to peers of an independent mind who do not wish to identify themselves conspicuously with either of the two parties. He was regarded, however, as belonging to the Conservative party by heredity, and hence in 1876 he was selected to move the address to the Queen in reply to the royal speech. Even then the gave an indication of how loosely he regarded the party tie by taking occasion to express his objection to the Royal Titles bill, a measure which was strongly supported in august circles.

It was soon evident, however, that the popular sympathies of the young Earl and the immense personal influence of Mr. Gladstone, who had always been as a father to the Earl and the Countess, were sweeping him directly into the Liberal ranks. In addition to this, two influences of different degrees of importance, were telling in the same direction. One was the influence of his wife, who was strongly Liberal, and the other the natural reaction against the follies and courses of the Jingo period which marked the close of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. His first overt act of rebellion against his party was when he telegraphed from Brindisi his adhesion to the popular protest which was being signed against the Afghan War. That this was no mere caprice he made abundantly evident when he spoke in the debate against the Afghan policy of the Ministry, thereby maintaining the traditions of his ancestor in his devotion to peace and conciliation. In 1879 he indicated his transference of political allegiance by supporting Mr. Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign, having accepted Lord Rosebery's invitation to form one of the house party at Dalmeny on that memorable occasion. The following year, on the very day on which Lord Beaconsfield dissolved Parliament, Lord Aberdeen took his seat for the first time on the Liberal side of the House. He had burned his boats and definitely cast in his lot with Mr. Gladstone on the eve of an election which, in the opinion of society, was certain to result in the return of Lord Beaconsfield to power. Society, as usual, was wrong, the elections went with a rush against the Jingoes, and Lord Aberdeen found himself embarked on the winning side.

The only appointment which he received from the Government of that day was the chairmanship of the Commission on Shipping, to which I have already referred. It should be mentioned, however, that Lord Aberdeen was, during these years, entrusted with the duty of acting as Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. The Lord High Commissioner is the representative of Her Majesty and he must be present at the opening of what may be called the Parliament of the Scotch Church at Edinburgh. In this capacity Lord and Lady Aberdeen held most royal court at Holyrood Palace. This was a kind of preliminary apprenticeship qualifying them for their subsequent viceroyalty in Dublin and their Governor-Generalship in Canada. Lord Aberdeen, in this and other positions which he filled in the cause of philanthropy and religion, had proved that he not only possessed capacity, but also that his capacity was recognized and appreciated in the most influential quarters. Hence, no one was astonished, unless it was the Earl himself, when, on the formation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1886, he was sought for by the Prime Minister and offered the Viceroyship of Ireland. Lady Aberdeen was at Mentmore with Lady Rosebery at the time when she received a telegram from her husband wishing to see her at the railway station that night on her return. To her immense astonishment she learned that her husband was going to Dublin Castle.

LADY ABERDEEN.

In the course of the morning a message had arrived summoning Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Gladstone's house. As soon as he arrived Mr. Gladstone told him that he must go to Ireland. At that time nothing in the world was further from Lord Aberdeen's mind. He was a Scotchman, who had never paid any particular attention to Irish affairs. Mr. Gladstone was form-

ing his Ministry, with home rule as the principal, in fact the only, article of its programme. The position of Irish Viceroy was therefore one of the most important in the whole Administration. Lord Aberdeen hesitated to accept so important a position without time for consideration. But it seemed that political exigencies rendered it indispensable that the Viceroy must be appointed there and then; otherwise it would have been impossible for Mr. Morley to have taken office as Chief Secretary, and every hour of delay was of importance. And the old gentleman, when, in addition to being Prime Minister of the Queen, feels himself to stand in loco parentis to a young politician, has about him a kind of parental imperiousness which it is difficult to resist. Therefore, Lord Aberdeen, being crowded into it, as it were, by Mr. Gladstone, found himself suddenly Lord of Dublin Castle, as Viceroy of her Majesty, under the first home rule Administration which had existed in Great Britain.

The situation in Dublin, when Lord and Lady Aberdeen began their Viceroyalty was almost one of unexampled difficulty. Lord and Lady Carnarvon, who had been their predecessors in the castle, had shown their appreciation of the Irish character

DRAWING ROOM, RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA.

and disposition by dispensing with the menacing machinery of military escorts, and had thrown themselves heart and soul into the work of promoting the material interests of Ireland. Unfortunately, Lord Carnarvon's statesmanlike projects for the pacification of Ireland met with but scant sympathy from Lord Salisbury. The situation between the Castle and Downing Street had been aggravated by the reactionary policy of the Ministry, until, at last, in dead air, Lord Carnarvon resigned, and when on his way to London received the news of the fall of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone came in. Without the home rulers he had no majority in the House of Commons. He, however, declared himself in favor of home rule, hoping to make up on the Irish vote the defections which he knew he would have to expect on the part of the Whigs and Radical Unionists. The Irish, although delighted at the demonstration which this afforded of the power of their Parliamentary vote, were sullen and suspicious. They had had but too recent an experience of what they called the Grand Old Coercionist for them to trust Mr. Gladstone further than they could see him. Most of the leaders of the men upon whose shoulders he was now returning to power had been imprisoned by him during the Administration of Mr. Foster, or Lord Spencer. Men who have just come out of gaol are inclined to apply the maxim about doubling the gift-bearing Greeks to their foreign sojourn. Mr. Morley's appointment as Chief Secretary, so far as it went, was accepted as a pledge of sincerity, but the Irish knew little of Lord Aberdeen, and they knew a great deal about the Castle of which he was the latest occupant. There was, therefore, no popular demonstration when Lord and Lady Aberdeen began their Viceroyal duties. The popular party in Ireland stood askance, boycotting the Castle, as they had boycotted it for years past; and as the Loyalists, so-called, regarded the new Administration as a band of traitors and renegades, the lot of the new Viceroy was anything but a happy one.

From this position of isolation they were rescued by a happy experience, which turned the tide, and was the first conspicuous act that notified to the Irish people the change which had come over the spirit of the British rulers. There was in that year a great distress in the west of Ireland, and the Castle had, of course, official intimation of the sufferings of the poorer cottagers on the Atlantic coast. The ordinary method by which relief is obtained is by a meeting in the Mansion House, called and presided over by the Lord Mayor. It has been the curse of the system in Ireland that the Lord Mayor of

LORD ABERDEEN'S HOUSE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dublin and the Viceroy of the Queen at the Castle have held aloof from each other. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans, neither have the lords of the Mansion House anything to do with the courtiers at the Castle. On this occasion, however, a private communication was sent from the Castle to the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the poet, patriot, and genial Chief Magistrate, to suggest the calling of a meeting in order to devise means for relieving the distress; and he received further intimation from the Castle to the effect that, although his Excellency could not attend as Lord-Lieutenant, he would be very glad to be present in his capacity as a citizen resident in Dublin. Mr. Sullivan, one of the best-hearted men in the world, who was acquainted with the high character and sterling sincerity of the Viceroy, was very glad indeed to receive the intimation, but just a trifle anxious to know how the boys would take it. As there is no omelet without breaking of eggs, their Excellencies carried it through. Every individual whom they consulted, including all the authorities, opposed their action. They were warned that they would be insulted; that they would begin their Viceroyalty with a slap in the face which they would resent

advice, although couched in the most diplomatic way, and pressed upon them with the greatest authority, they turned a deaf ear. It was an inspiration, and they did well to act upon it.

The news had got abroad that the Castle was going to visit the Mansion House, and an immense crowd was gathered in the neighborhood to see the viceregal carriages. In Dublin the representative of her Majesty keeps up the tradition of royal state much more than in more democratic colonies. On this occasion the Viceroy drove through the streets of Dublin to the Chief Magistrate of the city with the usual carriage and four, with postillions and outriders. It was a critical moment when the carriage drove up in front of the door of the Mansion House, official residence, and the Viceroy and his wife, in their capacity of citizens, descended to attend a meeting summoned to consider the distress in the west of Ireland. It seemed to those who were present as if the crowd quivered and hesitated not knowing whether to hiss or cheer, when suddenly one of the boys gave rein to the exuberance of his enthusiasm and broke out into a hearty cheer. Another second and all suspense was at an end. Amid a roar of cheers, the like of which had not been heard behind a Viceroy in recent years Lord Aberdeen made his way into the meeting hall. The climax of the proceedings was reached when Lord Aberdeen requested to be introduced to Michael Davitt. When the one-armed ex-Fenian convict grasped the hand of Lord Aberdeen there was a public pledge given and recognized by all men of the alliance of the Irish democracy and all that was best in the popular party in Britain.

The Unionists, of course, were scandalized that a representative of the Queen should shake hands with a man who had done his term of penal servitude in Portland Prison, but all men, irrespective of party, who knew the high character and stainless life of Michael Davitt rejoiced that such typical representatives of the two races should have publicly exchanged the right hand of fellowship before the eyes of the two nations. From that moment everything went well with them in Dublin. A strange and what appeared to most Irishmen an incredible thing took place. Dublin Castle, so long the symbol of an alien dominion, became the headquarters of the Nationalist movement. Lady Aberdeen, remembering her Irish descent from the O'Niells, threw herself heart and soul into developing the industries of Ireland. As a rule, the Scotch get on better with the Irish than the English do. This is curious, as the Scotch are far more reserved than their southern neighbors, but, as a matter of fact, even the dourest Presbyterian Scot manages to get along better with his Irish Catholic neighbor than an Englishman in the same circumstances. Everything that Lord and Lady Carnarvon had tried to do the Aberdeens took up and did with the greater force and vigor that comes of conscious reliance upon popular enthusiasm. The six months which they passed in Ireland were among the best in Irish history, a kind of glorious summer day out of due season, but heralding the sunshine to come. Over at Westminster, the Home Rule bill, framed upon the fatally false foundation of excluding the Irish from the Imperial Parliament, staggered heavily downward. Even at the eleventh hour the bill might have been saved if the exclusion of the Irish members had been frankly abandoned, but Mr. Morley willed it otherwise, and the Government marched to its doom. After the fatal decision was taken there was a dissolution, which resulted in the return of a large Unionist majority. Then the hour came when Dublin Castle had to give up its pleasant occupants, and the brief break in the long tradition of repression and distrust came to an end. It was not until that day of leave-taking that the Aberdeens themselves, or the public, had any adequate conception of the degree of

passionate personal enthusiasm and devoted loyalty which they had succeeded in six short months in creating in the capital of Ireland. The whole of Dublin City turned out to give the Viceroy and his wife a national Irish farewell. As they drove from the Castle down to the station, through streets filled with cheering and weeping crowds, it was evident even to the most cynical observer that the popular heart had been touched to its depths. Everywhere in the streets, banners were waved and flags flying, and, strangest of all, for the first time in recent years, the Irish National Band played "God Save the Queen." It was a great moment, and one which made the heart swell high with pride and gratitude that such an outburst of popular sympathy had been brought about by the simple talisman of helpful sympathy and profound respect. For the Aberdeens had learned to love the Irish people with a whole-hearted devotion which touched that emotional and appreciative people to the quick. They saw in Lady Aberdeen especially one who was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and the enthusiasm and loyalty which her presence elicited did more to reveal possibilities for the pacification of Ireland than all the administrations of all the Irish

head, they had the consolation of feeling that even if the ship had gone to the bottom they had not spent their lives in vain, that the ship did not go to the bottom, and the viceroyalty of Ireland may be said to have been the entrance leading to their future history. They had arrived, and, henceforth, their position among the first half-dozen families in the empire was clear.

In the foregoing pages repeated reference has been made to Lady Aberdeen. I must now deal for a brief space with one who might well afford a subject for a separate sketch. Lady Aberdeen is the daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, since created Lord Tweedmouth, of a staunch, old Whig border family, and who himself represented the "good town of Berwick-on-Tweed" for thirty years as a Liberal. The family seat is in Berwickshire, but little Ishbel's home was in Guisachan, in Inverneshire. It was a wild and romantic spot. The country seat nestled at the head of a lovely mountain strath twenty-three miles from the nearest railroad station or telegraph office. In this mountain solitude the young girl grew up a strong and sturdy Scotch lassie, passionately fond of reading and of the vigorous outdoor life of the mountain child.

Her father, the son of the well-known Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (who, up to the age of ninety-four, transacted all the heavy duties falling to the lot of the senior partner of such a bank as Coutts), combined with his hereditary business instincts strong literary and artistic tastes and a passion for everything that pertained to sport and natural history. It was this which led him in early manhood to settle himself in the wilds of Inverneshire, and there to create a very paradise, in the midst of which he lived the life of an ancient patriarch amongst his retainers and his ghillies, to the great benefit of all the glen.

Lady Tweedmouth, a woman of great beauty and talent, was the daughter of Sir James Hogg, one of the mainstays of the old East India Council, and many members of her family can boast in recent years of having maintained in the service of their country in India the high traditions of their combined Scottish and Irish ancestry.

With such a host and hostess, and in such surroundings "Guisachan" became renowned in all the north of Scotland for its wide hospitality, and every autumn found gathered beneath its roof prominent politicians of both parties, artists, literary men, sportsmen. Thus it naturally came about that between the annual six months' Parliamentary season in London and the circle of friends visiting her Highland home, the little Ishbel was brought into contact with most of the leading men of the day, riding and walking in their company, listening to their stories and mutual reminiscences, and imbibing all unconsciously a strong Liberal bias, which presently blossomed into full force under the friendly influences of Mr. Gladstone.

Another result of her youthful surroundings was to accustom her to free intercourse with persons of very various religious creeds. In her native glen the great majority of the people were Celtic Roman Catholics, whilst the minority consisted of strong Free Church folk, with a sprinkling of adherents of the Auld Kirk, amongst which were her own family. She and her white pony were at home amongst them all, and many were the stories she heard and the sympathies that were evoked as she learned to spin or bake "oakes" by the side of the old Highland "wifies," or to watch for the deer and the grouse with her father's gamekeepers. It is curious to note how those early experiences trained the young girl for her future connection with the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian populations of Ireland, and it is a strange coincidence that circumstances should have accustomed both Lord and Lady Aberdeen from childhood to follow the example of the Queen in being members of both Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches, according as they resided in Scotland or in England.

God fanned her with His ripening looks,
And heaven's rich instincts in her grew
As effortless as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them blue.

This Scottish girl, with her Gaelic name, nursed on tradition, on romance, and surrounded from infancy with the sound of the stirring melodies of her native hills, was only eleven when she first saw her present husband. It chanced upon a day that a young man of 21, who had been riding across the country, lost his way, and came over the hills with a footsore pony to the entrance bridge of Guisachan. He was little more than a boy. Slight of frame, although of ordinary stature, with a frank, fearless look in his eye, as he, after many apologies for trespassing, craved permission to put his pony up for the night at the lodge, so that he might the next day continue his journey, Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, on inquiring for the identity of the strange wayfarer, found that he was named John Campbell Gordon, the son of an old Parliamentary friend, the Earl of Aberdeen. He at once gave a Highland welcome to the belated traveller. Ishbel, then a girl of eleven, saw the visitor, and soon after she fell in love with him, nor has she from that day to this wavered in the whole-hearted devotion which exists between her and the man who afterwards became her husband. The portrait, reproduced by permission, of Ishbel Marjoribanks at the age when she first met Lord Aberdeen, is copied from a beautiful colored miniature painting which is among the treasures of the family. The acquaintance thus auspiciously begun was continued in a friendship which was consummated and placed upon a more permanent foundation when in the year 1877 Ishbel Marjoribanks became Ishbel Aberdeen.

They have had five children, four of whom are living. The second daughter died in infancy. Lord Haddo, the Hon. Dudley and Hon. Archie are the boys, while Lady Marjorie, who is only thirteen years old, is the only surviving daughter. Lady Marjorie has the distinction of being the youngest editor in the world, and her little monthly, Wee Willie Winkie, is an almost ideal specimen of what a child's magazine should be. It is simple, natural, in-

Marjorie is an interesting child, somewhat tall for her age, but still a child at her lessons. She does her editing in the intervals of play [illegible] of the family she is devoted to her mother, who is naturally very anxious that such a child should not be unduly forced into prominent activity. Lady Aberdeen possesses immense activity and energy, together with a capacity to do things and get them done. Her first training in the way of organization was the establishment of the Onward and Upward Society, an association which began on a small scale among the domestics and poor people on their estate in Aberdeenshire, and which has spread until they have about 9,000 members

LADY TWEEDMOUTH.
(Lady Aberdeen's Mother.)

throughout the world. In connection with this Lady Aberdeen edits a monthly review under the title of Onward and Upward. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing upon this association in The Outlook, says that it is a combination of the Y.W.C.A., Working Girls' Club and the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Association. Another work with which her name is even more prominently associated is the Irish Industries Association, which was brought more conspicuously before the American public by Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, with its reproduction of Blarney Castle, which stood at the entrance of the Midway Plaisance in Jackson Park. It is difficult to estimate the stimulating influence of this association in promoting the development of the domestic industries of Ireland and in calling attention to and advertising the existence of Irish manufactures, which are quite worthy to take equal rank with any other nation in the world. Much of the Irish lace and other displays took a high place among the exhibits at the World's Fair, winning 6 medals. Thanks largely to the business capacity, untiring

SOUVENIR CARD SOLD ON THE STREETS OF DUBLIN WHEN THE ABERDEENS WERE LEAVING IRELAND IN 1886.

industry and constant vigilance of Mrs. White, the Irish village at Chicago, with over 100 Irish inmates, was a great success from every point of view, and an object lesson of what the Irish could do. It was a realistic reproduction of the actual conditions of life in the old country, which made a very handsome profit for the exhibition of the work of the inmates. They have now taken a place in Wabash avenue, Chicago, where the products of Irish industry are on sale. Similar depots will probably be established throughout the whole world in time. A large measure of the expense for maintaining the machinery necessary to develop these industries into self-supporting concerns has been supplied by Lord Aberdeen, while the amount of labor which has been devoted to the task by the Countess is almost inconceivable. She has her reward, however, in what promises to be a thriving industry, or rather series of industries, which have begun already to contribute not a little to the amelioration of the condition of life in old Ireland.

Perhaps the most important work on a wide scale with which Lady Aberdeen has been connected was that which she undertook in the Women's Liberal Federation, a body of 80,000 women, of which she is at this moment President, although she will retire at the next general meeting. She was elected to this post in succession to Mrs. Gladstone, and the very strongest possible pressure has been brought upon her to reconsider her determination to resign an office the duties of which she

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.
(Lady Aberdeen's Father.)

cannot discharge from Ottawa. The Woman's Liberal Federation, it is well to remark, is no mere party caucus. There is no doubt that it was originally started by some wirepullers of the Liberal party, who imagined that it might be of good service to bring into existence a Liberal counterpart to the Primrose League. The Woman's Liberal Federation, however, no sooner came into being than it developed an independent activity of its own, which led it to be regarded with the liveliest feel-

had a great and beneficial effect in stimulating women to take an intelligent interest in politics and to make their influence felt in all that relates to the moral and social improvement of society. [illegible] again they have rendered invaluable service to the cause of moral and social reform, and nothing can be further from the mark than to confound such an association of energetic, public-spirited women with a mere creature of the party whip. There are women in England who imagine that their duty in politics is to canvass for a candidate of their party, whoever he may be, and they have formed a small caucus of their own, which is without numbers, without influence and without standing in the country. The Woman's Liberal Federation is a national organization, which is growing in strength every year, and which insists on having a voice in the settlement of all national questions. As a means of education, as well as an instrument of political influence, it fills a very useful part in our political economy. Lady Aberdeen has not been long in the Dominion of Canada, but she has already helped to organize a National Council of Women, the object being to form a body of women representing all phases of women's work in every centre of population in the whole Dominion. It is hoped that such a body will promote unity and charity, both amongst religious, philanthropic and secular associations, giving all a chance of knowing of what is being done for the good of the world outside of their own immediate spheres. It will also secure their joint consideration of public questions and their joint action when circumstances arise which will necessitate their practical intervention. Of course, like others who have taken an interest in the condition of life, Lady Aberdeen believes firmly in woman suffrage. In her present position as wife of the Governor-General, she is necessarily precluded from taking part in any questions that can by any pretense be alleged to belong to the domain of party politics. It ought not to be a question of party politics to affirm that a woman is a human being, nor should a Governor-General's wife be debarred from insisting upon the natural corollary of that fundamental truism. There is no doubt, however, that the National Council will tend to lead women more and more to take counsel together and see whether it is not possible for them to bring such influence to bear as to render it possible for the best men, truly the best men, to be returned to the Houses of Parliament.

A CANADIAN VIEW.

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are now well settled at Rideau Hall and have begun to exercise their hospitality. In this their Excellencies bid fair to restore a reputation which has been divorced from Government House since Lord Dufferin's time. Anyone can give a dinner or a ball, but only the host or hostess can make them a success. Their Excellencies appear to have those charming personal qualities,

such an increase the responsibility for it would not have rested on Sir Oliver Mowat, who never attempted to add to it in any way or for any purpose.

In various ways Attorney-General Mowat has secured from the Legislature reforms in the administration of justice which make it more speedy, and, therefore, less costly, and otherwise more efficient. When he took office there were three superior courts in Ontario, besides the court of Appeal, namely, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench, and Court of Common Pleas. Each of these had a separate organization, and the Court of Chancery, and the common law court had two separate jurisdictions and modes of procedure. With his judicial experience, his acute intellect, and his great practical ability, he succeeded in effecting a partial and very useful measure of consolidation in the practice of these courts so far back as 1874, several years before the English Judicature act was passed. The judges here acted in the spirit of Mr. Mowat's "administration of justice act," and gave the Province the maximum rather than the minimum improvement of which the law admitted.

When the English judicature act was passed, the English judges fought against the reform it embodied, and its benefits

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE BIDDING LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN FAREWELL ON THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.—(Photo by Lady Aberdeen.)

were greatly restricted thereby for a time. After his "administration of justice act" had been in force for seven or eight years, Sir Oliver Mowat made by his judicature act an attempt at further reform, and again his intentions were liberally interpreted and loyally acted upon by the judges. The three separate courts disappeared as independent courts and became the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery Divisions of the High Court of Justice. Ample precautions were taken to allow business to flow from any congested division into another, where it could be attended to, and the scheme worked so satisfactorily as to leave the way open for the final step of complete assimilation of all three divisions in jurisdiction as well as practice and procedure.

The brightest star in the diadem of Sir Oliver Mowat, the future historian will perceive, is the long array of beneficial measures of law reform for which the Province is indebted to him. He has put through revisions of the statute law of the Province in 1877 and in 1887, and if the people are wise they will give him a chance to put one through in 1891. The consolidations of the statutes, with the many amendments made at his instance in the old cumbrous methods of dealing with real property, stand as much to his credit as do the reforms in the procedure and jurisdictions of the courts. In other words, he has been as great a reformer in substantive, as he has been in adjective, law.

The more this subject is discussed the more clearly will the debt of gratitude which this Province owes to Sir Oliver Mowat as a law reformer become apparent. The Empire can render him no better or greater service than to keep up the spiteful, ignorant and prevaricating attempts to misrepresent him. If the people of Ontario want more law reform, further reduction of the cost of administering justice, together with increased efficiency in the whole system, they will do well to keep Sir Oliver in power another term, or longer, if he cares for office.—Brantford Expositor.

INSECT GODS.

Primitive observers never suspected anything so commonplace as the presence of eggs in the middle of the ball the beetle had made; that sort of explanation belongs only to the age of science. The Egyptians saw the beetle bury the ball, and they saw a new beetle emerge from it in due time, and they leaped straight to the most unnatural conclusion that here was a case of spontaneous generation. The priests, anxious to make the most out of the miracle, buried the balls of dirt as they themselves buried their mummified dead, and how scarabs sprang from it under the vivifying rays of the supreme sun god, as the glorified body would spring in the end from the dried and withered clay of the human mummy.

"GUISACHAN," LADY ABERDEEN'S HOME.

It was as an emblem of the resurrection, then, that the scarab attained such immense vogue in the Nile Valley. Nothing could be more natural than that a mummy-making race should see in its proceedings an undoubted argument for the immortality of the soul and a proof of the continued existence of the spirit after death. Everything conspired to produce this impression. The earnest way in which the good beetles devoted their lives to the pious task of rolling their balls of manure to the chosen burying place was a lesson, as it were, of careless humanity to look to the soul—a perpetual coleopterous memento mori.

All sorts of strange fables grew up accordingly about the sacred insect. It was fondly believed that for twenty-eight days the balls remained under ground, through a wholly mythical revolution. During that mystic time the beetles grew within by spontaneous generation. On the twenty-ninth day, which the insect knew as the moment of the conjunction of the sun with the moon, the ball opened of itself and forth sprang, in full divinity, a new born scarab. Later on, when the cult of Ra, the sun god, became the chief element in the worship of Egypt, eclipsing and absorbing into itself the earlier ancestral worship of Osiris, yet another point of sanctity was discovered

COST OF LITIGATION.

The Empire is strenuously endeavoring these days to make it appear that litigation is very costly, and that the responsibility for the cost rests on Sir Oliver Mowat. It is useless to expect fairness from The Empire, but it should be easy to show others that there is nothing in the charge.

In the first place, whatever part of the cost of litigation may be due to fees charged by sheriffs, and the other officers, is no greater now than it has been any time for the past hundred years in the Province of Ontario. It has always been the policy to make those who go to law pay their own costs, instead of throwing them on the rest of the community, and the fee system was adopted to effect this purpose. There is no disposition on the part of the non-litigious public to make litigants pay too much, and no increase has taken place in these fees for generations. It is rather the other way since lawyers have been permitted to serve papers in suits in which they are interested. They do this gratuitously, thus diminishing the incomes of the sheriffs, some of whom have been besieged

which go to make them popular with all classes. Those who meet Lady Aberdeen confess to have been captivated by her manner. Where another in her position would be termed gracious, her Excellency is said to be simply natural and kind. No higher compliment could be paid, and Lady Aberdeen's evident desire to mix with the people and help on any good work flows from an unfeigned interest in those among whom she is to spend the next five years. None but one who had their cause at heart could have spoken to the meeting of Ottawa ladies a few weeks ago as Lady Aberdeen spoke, stirring them up to organize for their own advancement and the improvement of their sex. Sincerity and sympathy are the leading characteristics of all Lady Aberdeen's public acts and utterance, from the movement to supply Northwest settlers with suitable literature, to the incident at the Quebec Carnival, where her Excellency reached out of her sleigh and lifted into her lap a little girl who was in danger of being crushed in the crowd.

Lord Aberdeen is of medium height, with sloping shoulders. In build he is rather slight, and might be considered by some delicate looking, though Mr. Stead has reason to say that he is much more robust than most persons would imagine. His Excellency wears a soft, black moustache and beard, has smooth dark hair, violet eyes and a nervous manner, very different from the cold, placid, average Britisher. The keen interest Lord Aberdeen took in Canada, even before his appointment, commended him to Canadians, and his short career as Governor-General has not disappointed the expectations formed of him. He has brought to the discharge of his duties at Ottawa a conscientious resolve to act impartially and in the interest of the whole country. Lord Aberdeen will never perform any public duty perfunctorily. His addresses have been marked by discernment and discretion.

COBWEBS AS MEDICINE.

The "cobweb cure" for asthma has occasioned a great deal of comment. Some people who undertook to cure themselves have been made very sick through the poison of spiders' webs, which they thought the same as cobwebs. It is generally thought that a cobweb is a deserted spiders' web. An authority says that a cobweb is not a spider's web. Although Webster and the Century Dictionary have it defined as such, the authority claims that both have made mistakes. A cobweb, says this writer, is formed in some manner as yet unexplained, by the adhesion of particles of impalpable floating dust apparently self-coherent, and the result is a veil-like web without any approach to regularity of form, therein differing from the true spider's web. The cobweb is many times heavier than a spider's web, and is never occupied by a spider or any other insect. It is most frequently found in rooms

sidered as emblematical of the sun's day, and the beetle himself was almost regarded as an avatar of the solar deity. To such a pitch of dignity may bones, in a try and, seeing earnestness of purpose lead in the end even a despised carrion beetle.—Cornhill Magazine.

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DRAWN LOBSTER.

Charlie McGuffin, who lives away out on the West Side, was down at one of the fishmarkets last Friday, says The Buffalo Express, and he saw some large and excellent lobsters displayed for sale. Charlie is as much of an epicure as the hard times and a somewhat limited salary will allow, and he scraped together enough money to buy a big, and, apparently, toothsome, lobster.

The lobster was sent to Charlie's house, and when Charlie arrived that night he was filled with thoughts of the feast he was going to have. Now, in Charlie's house there is a tall and raw-boned servant, who has feet of odd sizes and as complete a stock of ignorance as any domestic ever possessed, which is a polite way of saying that she has not the intelligence of an old rubber boot. She hasn't been in the McGuffin family long, and Mrs. McGuffin is not entirely familiar with her ways. Mrs. McGuffin thought that the sending of the lobster to the kitchen was sufficient notification that it was to be served for dinner, and she did not bother her little head about the thing again until Charlie had arrived, and the servant had notified them that dinner was served.

Charlie fidgeted around until it was time to bring in the lobster. He was in a hurry to get at it. Mrs. McGuffin noticed his anxiety, and ordered the servant to bring it in. She went into the kitchen, and brought in a big platter, in the centre of which reposed his scarlet highness, surrounded by sprigs of parsley.

"Ah-h-h!" said Charlie; "that looks good."

Mrs. McGuffin said she thought it did, too.

Then Charlie gave his wife a claw and took a claw himself. He made a jab at his claw with his fork, and found that it was empty. Mrs. McGuffin had gone through the same process.

"What in blue blazes is the matter with this?" asked Charlie, excitedly; "there is no meat here."

"There wasn't any in mine, either," said Mrs. McGuffin.

Charlie made a hasty examination of the remainder of the lobster. It was stripped clean of meat. Nothing but the shell remained.

"Call in that girl," said Charlie, peremptorily.

Mrs. McGuffin rang the bell, and the servant came in.

"Did you fix this lobster?" thundered Charlie.

"I did, sir," replied the girl.

"Well, where in the name of all that's good and great is the meat?"

"Meat, is it?" asked the girl. "I say no meat."

Charlie was frantic by this time. "Do you mean to say there was no meat?" he yelled.

"There was not," asserted the girl; "I took the thing and drew it, like a decent, clean girl. I didn't suppose I was workin' in a family that would eat the insides of

LAND OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

A Letter From the Bishop of Mackenzie River.

WORK OF EVANGELIZATION.

An Ordination Within the Arctic Circle.

SNOW FALL IN SEPTEMBER—BOTH SEXES VERY FOND OF TOBACCO—MANNER OF LIVING.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—A most interesting letter was recently received by Lieut.-Gov. Schultz of Manitoba from Bishop Reeve of Mackenzie River. It was handed by him to The Winnipeg Tribune for publication. It read as follows:—

LORD ABERDEEN'S ELDEST BROTHER, DECEASED.

St. David's Mission,
Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River,
N. W. T., Canada,
Nov. 1, 1893.

Hon. John Schultz, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and Keewatin, Winnipeg:

My dear Lieut.-Governor,—In a former letter reference was made to the Eskimo, and it was intimated that, on some future occasion, a fuller account of them would be given. A year has elapsed since then, and I will try now to fulfil the implied promise.

The Eskimo are found in Greenland, Labrador, all along the northern border of the American continent, and on the coast of Siberia, but our concern at present, I with those who live near the mouth of the Mackenzie River and are therefore within my diocese. They seem to be a people quite distinct from the Indians, being on the whole more provident, having lighter complexions, and different in habits, language and customs. The name (Esquimaux) means eaters of raw flesh, and was given them by others. They call themselves Innuit, which signifies The People. Some of the tribes have a tradition that the Creator made different types of people, but none of them pleased him until the Innuit were produced. They so satisfied Him that He made no more, hence the name. Their food consists of the flesh of the whale, walrus and seal, which is often eaten raw when cooking is inconvenient. Fish, reindeer, musk-ox, goats and wild fowl are also obtained at times. Having to move about in search of their food, they inhabit different dwellings at different seasons of the year. In summer they live in canvas tents or skin lodges. In the fall and early winter they dwell in primitive houses partly excavated and lined more or less with poles. Logs are roughly piled on the outside, and earth or snow is thrown over these as an outer covering. As the winter advances, they leave these abodes and inhabit the dome-shaped snow-houses, which, of course, have to be constructed afresh every year.

Unlike the Indians, who have largely adopted European clothing, they retain their native and much more picturesque costume, which is made chiefly of the skins of the reindeer and often decorated with great taste. One of the women whom I saw last summer had on a really beautiful and very striking dress made with a neatness and finish quite surprising. Men and women dress pretty much alike, excepting the coat or shirt, which is differently shaped. The men crop their hair close to the crown, something like the tonsure of a Romish priest, and cut it square across the forehead, not unlike a little girl's "bang." They have also a very peculiar facial ornament called a totuk. The cheek is pierced on each side of the mouth, and in the apertures is inserted a sort of large stud of bone or prized blue bead. The women have the fashion of saving every particle of their hair which happens to come off, and weaving it into a pile on the top of the head, or forming it into two masses, one on either side of the face; so that an old woman has more hair than a younger one.

Both sexes are very fond of tobacco which they smoke differently from other people in pipes of their own manufacture. As a race they are said to be somewhat diminutive, but such is not the case with ours. Most of the men are quite the average height, and some of them considerably over it.

The limits of this letter will not admit of my giving more particulars of this interesting people, but I am sending a paper to The Canadian Church Magazine and Mission News, in which fuller information will be given. I must now refer to the efforts being made for their evangelization.

In character they have been described as addicted to lying, thievish, quarrelsome and sometimes murderous. They are also ignorant, degraded and superstitious. Until late years it was always a more or less anxious time when they came to their trading post, Fort McPherson, to barter their furs; and a sense of relief was felt by every one when they departed. On these occasions attempts to instruct them in the simple truths of the Gospel were made by the resident missionary; and in the spring of 1870, Mr. (now Bishop) Bompas spent several weeks with them on the coast, and wrote out a little manual of lessons and prayers in their language, but up to the present they are still heathen. Writing of them in 1890, Archdeacon Macdonald says: "The Eskimo gave more encouragement last summer than ever before. They assembled with the Indians at evening prayers and requested to be taught." And last year he says: "It was gratifying to find them evincing an increased desire for Christian instruction."

The advent of the Rev. J. O. Stringer at this time, therefore, seemed most opportune. He had offered himself for work amongst them in response to my Appeal in '92, accompanied me the same summer to Fort McPherson, and at once threw himself heartily into the work. When it was proposed that he should visit the Eskimo village without delay, he cheerfully consented, and a few days later started for the Arctic coast, a distance of 270 miles, in a canoe, accompanied by an Indian half-breed and English-speaking Eskimo to interpret for him. This was no light enterprise, nor was it lightly undertaken. Much interest was manifested towards him on his arrival, and all seemed friendly. Many of them had never yet heard the good news of salvation. Some thought he was a fur-trader; but he told them he had nothing to trade, and nothing to give away, but had come to tell them that which would do them good. On one occasion, when he was telling them of what Jesus had done for them, one man said, "Tell me about that. That is good news"; and after a while the oldest man in the village exclaimed, "It is the fault of the white people that we did not know this before. We have seen them a long time now and they never taught us this." But after a few days, when they found he was not going to give them presents, the feeling changed, and he was told in pretty plain terms that he need not stay any longer. Speaking of this he says: "When we were about a week there things looked rather blue. My men were discouraged, and stayed with reluctance. I could not blame them. It was only a determined sense of duty that kept me there. But during those dark days I was drawn nearer to God than ever before, and got some wonderful assurances from His Word that made me hope. The young chief had shown me much kindness at first, and I was much in his tent. One day when I went to visit him he told me he did not think I should stay any longer. It was no use. I was not giving presents. This seemed a finishing blow, for I had hoped much from this man. George (the interpreter) was with me at the time. After a silent prayer I spoke a few earnest words to him, telling him to be careful how he interpreted what I said. Then I told the chief why I was there; that I had come a long distance to tell them what would do them good, and of how great importance it was compared with the few presents they expected from me, which I was unable to give. He thought a while without saying anything, and then invited me into his private sleeping tent. He spread a rug for me, and we three sat down. Then he said he wanted to know more about those things I had been telling him the Gospel story simply, and he seemed pleased."

LADY ABERDEEN AND CHILD.—(From a miniature.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

From that day things changed; all became more friendly, and the remaining days spent there were comparatively pleasant. The next week, when they were leaving for the fort, the chief repeatedly expressed the hope that he would come back soon to be their minister and teach them. On the whole, therefore, the visit was not without encouragement, and gave hope for more success on a future occasion.

In May of this year Mr. Stringer paid a visit to another tribe on Herschell Island, where the Americans have established a whaling station, and where he was most hospitably entertained by the captains of the whaling vessels. He stayed there three weeks, and visited the Eskimo in their snow houses day after day. At times there were more than fifty there, some of whom heard the gospel for the

LADY ABERDEEN AT AGE OF 13.

first time. This tribe seemed more cleanly, honest and peaceable than the others and are called Moonatalmioot, dwellers on the main land, to distinguish them from the Kukpugmioot, dwellers on the big river. Each tribe speaks a different dialect.

Leaving the island on May 21st, he accompanied a family who were going to the fort. They travelled over the ice with sledges; were delayed by fogs; saw several parties of Eskimos, with whom they stayed a short time; he had his first taste of coal, and found it too fishy; saw the midnight sun on the 24th for the first time, and at length reached the place where the comiak—skin boat—was stowed away. The rest of the journey was made by boat, but it was a rough trip. Nine persons and ten dogs had to accommodate themselves in this frail vessel. At times it had to be conveyed over intervening ice, which was becoming so rotten that they frequently broke through. When they were clear of it they sailed night and day and reached the fort on June 12th. After staying there about a week his companions returned to the island. Speaking of them he says, "I have a few friends along the Arctic coast, I hope, but none so staunch as this family. We were together for three weeks in rough and smooth, through storm and sunshine, and got to understand each other. The old man wanted me to promise to live with him next winter. I felt much pleased by their hospitality and kindness. Many things on the trip were a little hard at the time. The cooking did not come up to my ideal; they seemed to like raw meat as well as cooked. But they were kind after their fashion, and I know would have been kinder had they known how." Being entirely alone with them for so long, and they not understanding English, he was obliged to speak their language, and thus obtained a better grasp of it than he otherwise would have done, to that when the other Eskimos arrived at the fort he was able to talk to them in a way that quite surprised me when I visited the mission in July. Most of them had left the fort ere my arrival, but the two chiefs and several other families were there still. In the evening they met together for a short service in the church, and joined heartily in a couple of hymns and two prayers. The next day several of them attended again to witness the first ordination of an Indian within the Arctic circle, and it was quite cheering to see how freely they visited Mr. Stringer, and made themselves at home in his room. He seems to have quite gained their confidence; there is a good prospect of a successful work among them, and we have every reason to thank God and take courage. It was his intention, after my departure, to go again to the village at the mouth of the Mackenzie, where he went last year, and, after spending a week or so there, to go westward along the coast to Herschell Island, visiting the other villages en route and to stay at the island till winter.

Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in endeavors to penetrate those icy regions, and for purposes of scientific observation and discovery. May I not plead for aid to help us in the endeavor to reach the hearts of those heathen Eskimo and to tell them of a Saviour's love? Without God, without Christ, without hope of a brighter future, living in those awful solitudes of ice and snow, where the sun never rises for weeks together, often suffering the privations of hunger as well as of cold, their condition surely appeals to the hearts of all Christians, and a plea for them should not be in vain.

Of the ordination of the Indian above referred to, of the opening of a new mission at Hay River, of the diocesan school, of interesting particulars connected with the other work in the diocese and our various needs, I have not time or space to write, but generous help for the above will be help all round.

May I ask your earnest prayers to the Lord of the Harvest for a rich blessing upon our work, and ourselves personally; that He will strengthen us with the Holy Ghost the Comforter, and daily increase in us His manifold gifts of grace, so that we may be better fitted for the work and more and more successful in it?

My letter of last year was so well received and so widely read that I am hoping this will be equally successful. It will help, I trust, to keep our supporters in touch with what is going on in the diocese, and encourage them to continue their aid when they see that it is "not in vain in the Lord." If any fresh interest is aroused, additional aid given, and more prayers called forth, we shall be all the more thankful to him "whose we are and whom we serve."

We are now entering upon our long, dreary winter. Snow fell on 20th September, and has lain on the ground since the middle of October. The river has been full, from side to side, of drifting ice for the past twelve days, and will be impassable for about three weeks longer, when it will set fast and remain solid till some

CURLING AT HADDO HOUSE.

time in May. The Indians, excepting one or two families, are all off to their hunting grounds, and we shall not see much of them till spring. The general health here is good. There has been no sickness to speak of, excepting a cold, which was not as severe as last year, and only one death. Rabbits are numerous, so there will be no scarcity of food. "Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness."

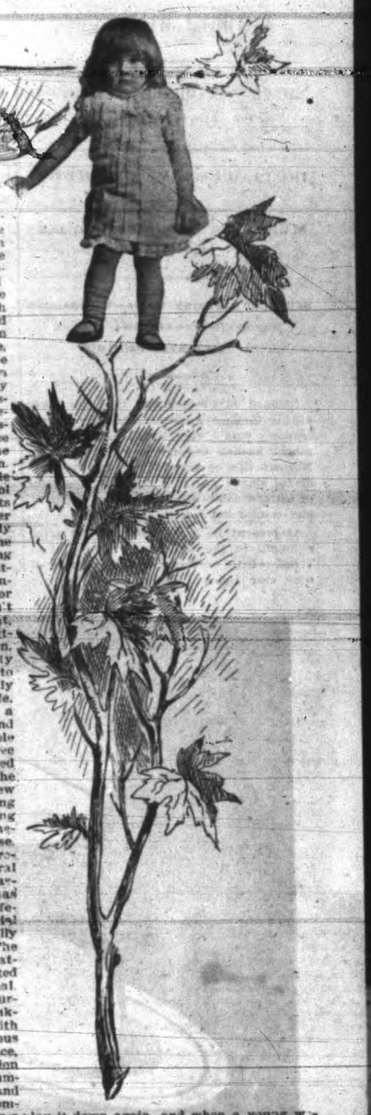
Hoping that your Honor received safely my letter written in the summer, and with very kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Schultz, I am, very faithfully yours,

W. D. MACKENZIE RIVER.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following is taken from the Principal's report on the Ontario Institution for the Blind, during 1893:—

"The movement which has been in progress for some time in the United States and Canada, having for its object the discovery of the causes and the determination of means for the prevention of blindness, has had an especial interest for the educators of the blind. To none do the sad consequences of blindness more closely come home, and none are so well able to assist with their knowledge of the pupils' history the specialist who diagnoses the cases presented for his inspection. In the month of March last, 132 whole of the pupils available, 132 in number, were subjected to careful examination by Dr. A. B. Osborne, oculist of Hamilton. I do not propose to comment upon the question of causation as discussed by Dr. Osborne. But the oculist's task extended also to determining the degree of vision in each separate person examined, and now on this point a few words may be in place. The facts brought out may tend to show how wide and liberal are the rules which secure the advantages of such an institution as this to those who are eligible to receive them, and may also suggest some of the difficulties incidental to its management owing to the varied conditions of those availing of its privileges. Of the 132 pupils examined by the oculist, 20—16 males and 4 females—were found to be in absolute darkness; either the eyes had been removed or were so malformed or injured that not a ray of light was perceptible in either. In 24—15 males and 11 females—one eye was entirely darkened, while in the other was retained the capacity for some slight perception of light, but that only. In 9 cases—8 males and 1 female—there was a perception of light in both eyes, but no power to distinguish objects. This may be said to constitute blindness in the popular sense of the term, and will be seen by the above figures to include 49.3 per cent., or just one-half of the pupil population. Then we find 29—20 males and 9 females—in whom the eye is absolutely useless, while the other retains a measurable degree of vision, sometimes only exercised with difficulty or painful effort, but still in a more or less limited sense available. The fifth and last class to be mentioned were found to have a measurable degree of vision in both eyes. Lest any one should imagine, after reading the above figures, that the privileges of the institution are abused in the interest of sighted youths, I may mention that, after a most critical discussion of all possible doubtful cases between the oculist and myself, he expressed the belief that in only one instance could the eligibility of the pupil on the score of sightedness be called in question. The pupil referred to, a fatherless little lad, was sent to me by a Public School teacher whose letter stated that all efforts to teach the boy in common with other pupils had been unavailing, and had only resulted in his being left hopelessly in the rear. The right of admission is to young persons residents of the Province of Ontario who, being fairly healthy and reasonably intelligent, cannot be educated or trained by ordinary methods. The result of the investigation has gone to show that, as regards four-fifths of the pupils in attendance at the date of the examination, no question respecting their eligibility could arise, while one-fifth may be open to a discretionary judgment to be cautiously but still generously exercised. As a rule, little difficulty exists in arriving at a sound conclusion, and when it is found that the pupil, of after trial, is ineligible either by reason of an existing degree of vision larger than had been supposed or by improved sight, retirement at the end of the session follows. Not a few instances, too, have occurred of young persons threatened with loss of sight being materially benefited by adopting our methods in place of those in common use, and thus resting the organ until, in process of time or with increased general vigor of constitution, the danger has ceased to exist. The result in many cases has been eminently satisfactory and a life-long trouble has been averted. For social reasons the admission of the partially sighted is of the highest importance. The totally blind youth will move, if uneducated and untrained, in a very contracted area. The loss to him is largely personal, or affects himself and his immediate surroundings. But the partially sighted, ranking as they may in ordinary matters with the full sighted, are just as dangerous members of society, if left in ignorance, as the latter, with the further objection that their defect, however partial, circumscribes their opportunities for healthy and honest labor or employment. The community cannot afford to incur such danger as the enforced idleness of any class is sure to entail. So far as the question of management is concerned the partially sighted necessarily create special difficulties. They do not always take kindly to what are known as blind methods. The natural tendency to use the quantum of available sight interferes with the complete dependence on ear or touch, which is the radical necessity in the education of the blind. Hence the totally blind pupil, or one who tries in vain to perceive objects, is a far more easy subject of instruction than the partially sighted one. In a disciplinary sense, too, although human nature is much the same in all classes, the possession of a little sight is often found to be combined with a tendency to youthful sportiveness not always compatible with good order. On the other hand, the mingling of the partially sighted with the totally blind has doubtless its usefulness. Such association may, and probably does, tend to broaden the views and ideas of the latter class, besides being helpful in many ways. This little glimpse at the physical condition as regards vision of the pupils of our Institution for the Blind will, it is hoped, tend to remove certain misconceptions, and also encourage some to avail themselves of its advantages who may have hitherto imagined themselves excluded."



IN A PLANTING BY HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA AT HADDO HOUSE.
(Photo by Lady Aberdeen.)

LORD ABERDEEN IN HIS STUDY AT HADDO HOUSE.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN LIFE.

Helen Dauvray, the actress, in an article on "Woman's Sphere," has this to say about the home:—"Home is woman's place. I always feel sorry for the girl who has to go out in the world and battle and struggle for a livelihood. Once she enters a public career the doors of domestic happiness close behind her. She may marry, if ever, her youth has gone and she has missed the opportunities that should have fitted her for home life. In her duty to others she has forgotten herself, and not only does her home and her husband suffer, but her children as well. Co-education is one of the fallacies of our social system. Girls require a very different system of training from that of a youth. Had woman been intended for hard work, for muscular endeavor, she would have been endowed with a masculine organization, and that is what the working girl does not possess.

"I do not believe in fitting a girl for business or the arena of the industrial world. Her place is home. There, as a child, she can be a comfort, a solace and a help as well—all in a woman's sweet, gentle, affectionate way, and when she has her own home—and she will have it if she is properly trained, for the needs of good, sweet, true wives, and capable, loving mothers were never greater than now—she can wield an influence that the strong-minded, the amazonian, the grenadier, or even the female reformer cannot approach. Of course there are girls who have no parentage, no protectors and no sheltering abode. We live in a most material world and bread and butter, clothes and fuel must be had, and to that end theories and philosophy are sacrificed. Those girls are to be pitied and the sad feature is their ubiquity. There are, too, girls with unmistakable talent in special lines, which it would be wicked to thwart. But, barring the gifted and unfortunate, I think it lamentable to fit our girls for any sphere

A WORLD WITH RINGS.

Saturn Becoming Prominent Once More.

DO PEOPLE LIVE UP THERE?

Millions of Satellites Compose His Rings.

SKETCH OF HIS EIGHT MOONS.—WHY GALILEO WAS MYSTIFIED—SATURN'S VOLUME EXCEEDS EARTH'S 700 TIMES.

Richard A. Proctor said that the cause of his turning attention specially to astronomy was a view which he had of the planet Saturn through a good telescope. Nor can this be astonishing; for the wonderful ringed planet is the most beautiful of all the solar satellites, and a sight of him cannot but inspire admiration.

At present he is in good position after midnight in the well-known constellation Virgo, a little northeast of the first magnitude star Spica. His motion is slowly eastward. His rings are well developed, and the observer secures a fairly full view of the planet proper and the southern side of his ring system.

There seems a suitability that Saturn should have been named after the father of the great Jupiter; and it is pleasant to know that we have a maternal interest in him, for Saturn was the son of Celus (Heaven) and Terra (Earth). The Greek term for Saturn is translated "time," so that he may also be properly designated Father Time. In olden days astrologers imputed a heap of meanness to this planet, and wrote much rubbish to demonstrate the evil influence which he had on some men's lives. From an opposite point of vantage, a more delightful theme connected with his name was rioting and dancing. Who has not heard of saturnalia?

A lady friend who recently saw this celestial wonder through an objective of three inches expressed delight at the sight, and then asked that which is first of all questions invariably:

"Is Saturn inhabited?"

This query cannot, of course, be answered with dogmatic affirmation; but, all things considered, the proof would seem to tie rather toward, "Is Saturn NOT inhabited?" Naturally, the hypothesis is that it is habitable. Surely no world has been aimlessly created; then it is incumbent on believers in other worlds than ours to prove that they are not inhabited. Some astronomers go so far as to express their belief that the rings of Saturn are inhabited.

"Why," remarked our lady friend, "surely there cannot be people there; not on the under side, at all events, for how could they stick on?"

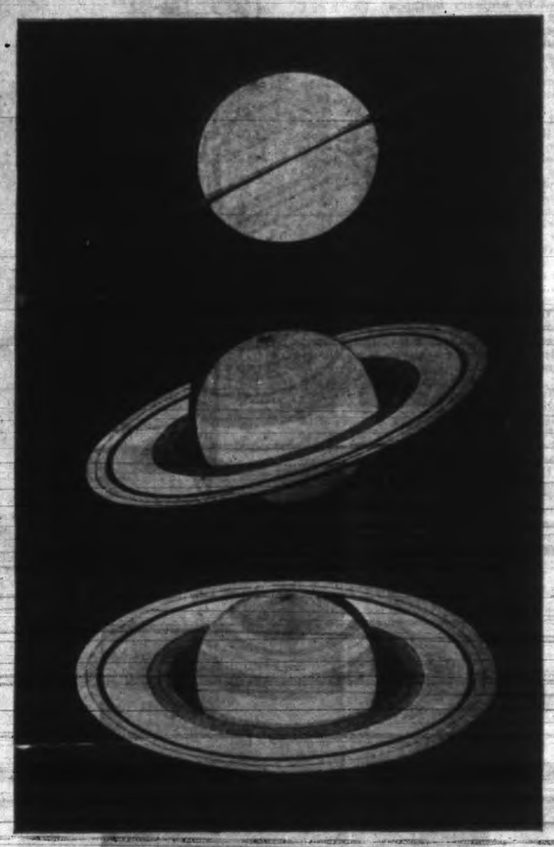
This was a stunner; still it must be remembered that to celestial space there is neither top nor bottom, back nor front. Terrestrians during nearly half a revolution of old Mother Earth are standing on their heads, considered from our point of view; still we do not fall into eternal deeps. It is the great globe which attracts us; that is the direction which we call "down," while its opposite is up. So may it not be similar on even the rings of Saturn? It has been set forth that the attraction of the enormous mass of the planet proper will be so powerful at the distance from it of the rings that if objects, say people, went from the outer edge to the inner edge of the ring system they would immediately fly off and gravitate toward the planet. In confirmation of this it is claimed that the "crape ring," that dark circle nearest to the planet, is really caused by portions of the ring system being torn away through force of gravitation, to eventually fall upon the planet's surface. The accompanying series of pictures, reproduced from Encyclopedia Britannica, represent the main phases of Saturn's rings. In fig 1 it will be noticed that they are about disappeared.

Strong testimony has been put forth that the rings of Saturn are composed of countless secondary satellites of divers sizes—ranging from as big as a man's head, maybe, to as large as a terrestrial mountain, or perhaps bigger. This seems a reasonable theory when we recall the nebular hypothesis of cosmogony. The nebulous rings thrown off by the parent planet must have been evenly distributed, condensing into numberless satellites, so that equilibrium is sustained by those rings encircling their world must greatly compensate for any loss of light from their moons.

Saturn's rings are serrated, as seen in telescope, resembling the disc of Jupiter, but there have been detected but comparatively few spots or eruptions on Saturn's surface similar to the Great Red Spot on Jupiter. There occur variations in the depth of color of the belts sometimes, and these on occasions appear to change size and shape. This would lead to the inference that the darker markings are the surface of the planet proper, and that the changes are the result of clouds encroaching upon certain sections of the disc and intercepting our sight of the lower stratum. We know that when our Earth's atmosphere is thoroughly saturated with moisture the heat of the sun becomes intense. What is more likely than that this condition should exist on Saturn in an exaggerated degree, so that the scarcity of sunlight and heat may be compensated by the strong refractive power of the Saturnian atmosphere? Such a vast extent and depth of air-envelope as Saturn would require to account for his great perceptible bulk if his nucleus were condensed to near the solidity of our Earth would be capable of collecting untold sunrays to refract and bend toward the surface of the planet. We know that even on this world we have creatures who exist in extremes of heat and cold—at the equator and at the poles—then why should it be impossible for the Great Mind to conform a people to any condition which might exist upon a world conceived so delectably as Saturn?

JOHN A. COPLAND.

Toronto, Canada.



(1) Saturn and his rings, Feb. 2, 1862; (2) do Nov. 1, 1862; (3) do March 25, 1866. All the images are represented as seen in an inverting telescope.

Comparative sizes of Mars, Earth and Moon, Venus, Mercury, named in order from the left hand side of the diagram.

Satellites of Saturn on the same scale numbered in regular order from 1st to 8th, beginning at left hand side of diagram.

YOUNG CANADA AT MANSION HOUSE.

There is no more brilliant scene in the world than that to be witnessed at the Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball, held annually by the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. It is as much a civic function as the election of the Lord Mayor himself, and is as great an attraction to the grown-up people as to the hundreds of juveniles who, in special costumes of high artistic merit, representative of nearly everything, from a Christmas cracker to a billiard table, make up the gorgeous spectacle which, promptly at 9 o'clock in the evening, slowly marches past the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress upon their throne.

From the illustrations published by the leading London weekly journals, and the descriptions which appeared in the daily newspapers, it appears that the event this year surpassed in the number of children who attended, and the magnificent spectacle presented, even its most brilliant predecessors. Ice-bound roads and snowy by-ways had no deterrent effect upon either the young folks or their guardians, as upwards of thirteen hundred children and adults were present. The young people admirably maintained the characters they had assumed for the occasion, and looking their very best. One of the best efforts was by a youthful impressionist from the States, who stalked about as a magnificent Red Indian, in full war paint, and another lad, as Bluebeard, sported a beard and moustachios of a terrifically cerulean hue. The floral kingdom was, of course, represented by lilies of the valley, daffodils, sunflowers, primroses, violets and marguerites. Japanese maidens were abundant, wearing the white chrysanthemum of a Tokio life. Jockeys paraded with mandarins, Dr. Primrose with Faust, small suns with red-coated sportsmen. Mary Stuarts with Lord Mayors, sheriffs and barristers-at-law. It was a remarkably brilliant scene when at 9 o'clock the procession of children marched at slow measure past the Lord Mayor and Lady Tyler upon their throne; but the prettiest sight of the evening, perhaps, was a human parterre, formed by a semi-circle of children seated on the carpet, and kneeling and standing around the ever-popular Punch, who was squeaking in the Egyptian Hall, where Kings, Emperors and statesmen have orated. The bright little faces in the midst of a medley of colors were a charming study, indeed. A few characters, principally from the Waverley novels, represented fiction, and the nursery fables and rhymes are not yet forgotten, thanks to the Little Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, Red Riding Hood, and Bo-Peep. A damsel who came hung about with lead-pencils most artistically arranged was much noticed. There were home sprites for spring and summer, a girl armed with a cue, and decorated with red and white balls, signifying "billiards"; a capital Robinson Crusoe, three characters from "Pinafore," a golf boy, and a girl in the red and white colors of the corporation, and G.S.M., in gold letters, bearing testimony to her loyalty to the Guildhall School of Music. An opportunity was afforded during the evening, by sanction of the Lord Mayor, to photograph the "characters," and, as may be supposed, this grand chance was fully taken. The miscellaneous entertainments included marionettes, conjuring, juggling and shadowgraph, and the ball was pronounced by young and old one of the finest ever held in the Mansion House.

MISS MARTHA FULFORD AS "CANADA IN SUMMER."

MISS DOROTHY FULFORD AS "CANADA IN WINTER."

A. L. O. E.

Over fifty years ago "The Claremont Tales," the first novel written by A. L. O. E. (Miss Tucker), was published, and until she went to India, twenty years ago, she followed this with numerous similar works, religious novels for the young, that have figured in every Sunday school library for a quarter of a century. Her missionary work in the East was most valuable, and her death ends a life devoted to conscientious and useful effort. Her tastes and manner of living were frugal to the verge of asceticism. She denied herself not only luxuries, but, in India, even the comforts that make life bearable in that hot climate. Her last directions were that no one was to mourn, no one to wear at her grave, no one to wear mourning for her; her funeral was not to cost more than 5 rupees; she was to be buried on a native charpoy, (string bed.) without a coffin in the Batala Cemetery, her own funeral hymn was to be sung at her interment.

A VISIT TO THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Dr. W. E. Horsey, who was the Liberal candidate in North Grey at the last Federal election and is now on his way to the East Indies, writes to a friend the following account of a recent visit to the British House of Commons:—

On Monday evening, December 4, I betake myself to the House of Commons. I find the House itself most disappointing in size and appointments, and the debate most wretchedly dull. Gladstone is not here, but I see other celebrities—Chamberlain, Balfour, Webster, Chas. Russell, Vernon Harcourt, etc., etc. But in every way I am disappointed at the old historic ground. I am determined, however, to come next day to try and get a peep at the G. O. M. if possible.

Next afternoon I am there again. Can put Mr. Blake. He says it will be a good time to go in, as Mr. Gladstone is in his place and the House is full. Rest assured that in climbing the stone stairways and following the corridors to the galleries I lose no time. Arriving in the gallery my eyes instinctively wander to the seat of the great tribune, and, sure enough, there he sits, or rather crouches, in his seat with his legs crossed, his hand to his ear, old, feeble, emaciated, and apparently worn out. The debate is again most tedious and prosy, and again I am woefully disappointed with everything and everybody. I felt disappointed when I saw Gladstone, because it seemed to me I was but looking upon the statue of what was once a great man. At last the debate reaches a point where the Opposition have got the Government in a tight box. Chamberlain strikes from the shoulder and Sir Chas. Rigby answers him. The debate gets hot and interesting for the first time. Sir Richard Webster follows Rigby and presses his point home firmly. Sir Vernon Harcourt endeavors to parry Webster's blows, but I must admit the Government have so far the worst of the argument. Something must now be done."

Goshen now gets up and talks. He is a clever speaker, even if his wit is labored (Oh, how I thank him for his speech.) In the course of his remarks he accuses the Government of bad faith and being guilty of a "put-up job." I see Gladstone reach over and say a word to Hon. H. Fowler, which brings a smile to that gentleman's face. Goshen is done in a few moments, and, ye gods! "Gladstone the Great" is on his feet! What a power the old man is to be sure. Every occupant of the gallery heaves a great "Oh!" telling plainer than words that they were about to get what they had all longed for, but had not dared to hope for. The Liberal benches fairly screech with applause. From every side members come crowding in. The whip has no doubt gone along the corridors, "Gladstone is up." I look at him again and behold the Gladstone I had seen in his seat now transformed into a new being. There was nothing now of the decrepid old man about him. Not a bit of it. He looked fully 20 years younger than he had the moment before. The poise of his head was stately and majestic, his gesture was magnificent, and the beautiful, mellow tones of his voice were like sounds from another world after the commonplace humdrum we had been listening to. I can assure you that I shall never forget the way he spoke his first sentence:—"I must congratulate my honorable friend on having addressed this House for some considerable time without having said one single word to the question before the committee." He then went on with a most beautiful play of his genial, powerful wit at Mr. Goshen's expense amid the roars of a delighted House until he came to his unfortunate expression, "a put-up job," and this the old classical scholar handled like one would some unclean thing, and in a tone full of the most exquisite disgust I have ever heard voice express. Poor Goshen! there was nothing left of the poor fellow or his speech after the old man had had five minutes at him; and yet I feel so sorry for him and would like to be able, in some tangible way, to show my gratitude toward him for being the means, unconsciously, of affording me the most exquisite pleasure of my life. After the old man had done with poor Goshen, he turned his attention to Chamberlain and made him the butt of the House for a few moments, and then he gave a thorough vindication of the Government's action in the matter and sat down, cheered to the echo. He had spoken but fifteen minutes, but in that time completely turned the tables on his opponents and placed the Government once more on good fighting ground.

This appearance of Gladstone was the finest thing I had ever witnessed in my life, for it was a downright fighting speech from the word go; full of life, wit and fire, and that indefinite, indefinable something—eloquence—with which the old man is so richly endowed. I may tell you that all my disappointment at him had completely vanished before he had been five seconds on his feet and before he had uttered a single word. The very appearance of the old man had changed so much as soon as he was on his feet.

TO MISTRESS BESSIE.

Go, Cupid, and my sweetheart tell
I love her well!
Yes, though she trample on my heart
And rends that bleeding thing apart;
And though she rolls a scornful eye
On doting me when I go by;
And though she scouts at everything
As tribute unto her I bring—
Apple, banana, caramel—
Haste, Cupid, to my love and tell,
In spite of all I love her well!

And further say I have a sled
Cushioned in blue and painted red!
The groceryman has promised I
Can "hitch" whenever he goes by.
Go tell her that, and, furthermore,
Apprise my sweetheart that a score
Of other little girls implore
The boon of riding on that sled
Painted and hitched as aforesaid;
And tell her, Cupid, only she
Shall ride upon that sled with me!
Tell her this all, and further tell
I love her well!

—Eugene Field.

A BURGLAR'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

"I think one of the most remarkable exhibitions of nerve on the part of a burglar was shown by one who was captured in Philadelphia not very long ago," said J. H. Ivers last evening. "The fellow was what is known as a 'porch-climber,' and one evening at about 8 o'clock he gained access to the sleeping apartments of a house in one of the best portions of the city. While engaged in ransacking the room he heard some one coming up the stairs, and, not having time to escape, he sought safety under the bed. The door opened and the lady of the house entered, and, after busying herself about the room for a few minutes, picked up a book and commenced to read. The bed under which the fellow was concealed was a very low one, and his cramped position was anything but comfortable. He did not dare to move for fear of betraying himself, but kept hoping she would leave the room for some reason or other and give him a chance to escape. She stayed on, however, and about 10 o'clock was joined by her husband. After a few minutes' conversation they retired to the very bed under which the burglar lay concealed. In trying to shift his position a little, the fellow under the bed made a slight noise which immediately alarmed the woman. Calling her husband, she said 'Tom, there is some one under the bed.' 'Nonsense,' he said; 'you are dreaming.' 'I tell you I heard some one,' she replied. 'It is only the dog,' he said. 'Here, I will prove it to you,' and with that he drew his arm over the edge of the bed, and, snapping his fingers, called as he would to a dog. The fellow under the bed took in the situation in an instant, and, realizing that he must act promptly, actually reached out his hand and patted the dog, as he would have done had he been in his own bed, and then, as the animal came out, he followed it, and, passing the astonished man, walked out of the room and out of the house, and was never seen or heard of again. The act was performed so naturally that the man in the bed was completely deceived, and, after saying to his wife, 'I told you so,' and telling her to go to sleep, he turned over and was soon lost in slumber. After waiting until convinced they were sound asleep, the burglar crawled out from under the bed, and, taking everything of value he could find in the room, made his escape."

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A BED LOUNGE—Double—well made, good coverings,	12 50
A BED LOUNGE—Single,	6 90
AN EASY CHAIR—Upholstered all over,	4 50
A LOUNGE—To match Easy Chair,	4 50
A ROCKER—With stamped wood seat in imitation leather	1 50
A SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD—With bevel plate Mirror,	17 50
A SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE—Four leaves, very heavy,	10 50

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A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—TAKE the Yolk from the Egg. TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left? A Residue. So with COCOA.
In comparing COCOA is Skimmed Milk. CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

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